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ABSTRACT

The Conference had as its main objective the assembling of library administrators and librarians to consider all aspects relating to the implementation of a library cooperative plan for the interchange of publications, photoduplication services and bibliographic information. Papers that were presented are: (1) "Automation and Bibliographic Control" by Enid M. Baa and Joseph J. Breen, (2) "The Role of Archives in Regional Cooperation" by M. J. Chandler, (3) "Copyright Laws" by Abe Goldman, (4) "Problems of Photocopying" by Paulita C. Maldonado de De la Torre and (5) "Centre d'Etudes Regionales Antilles-Guyane" by J. P. Jardel. A great portion of this report (147 pages) deals with library reports from each country. These reports cover such areas as: (1) copyright and depository laws; (2) list of serials published in the country; (3) archival information (condition and availability of materials, organization, volume, etc.); (4) problems the library faces in serving the community and (5) problems the library may face if it participates in a plan for interlibrary cooperation. The delegates of the Conference approved an 11 page questionnaire to gather additional information, which was sent to every public, research and university library. A preliminary analysis of the questionnaire is included. (MF)

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San Juan, Puerto Rico
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CONFERENCE ON INTER LIBRARY COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE

PREFACE

The Conference on Inter-Library Cooperation and Exchange held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 30-May 2, 1969 under the joint sponsorship of the United States Virgin Islands, Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, Division of Libraries and Museums and the Caribbean Economic Development Corporation had as the main objective the assembling of library administrators and librarians to consider all aspects relating to the implementation of a library cooperative plan for the interchange of publications, photoduplication services and bibliographic information.

The Conference was attended by delegates from the Caribbean and from outside the area.

Several papers were presented by representatives of different countries. The discussion sessions were based on these presentations and on specific problems posed by the delegates. As a result of the discussions a working plan was designed for a better cooperation between libraries.

CONFERENCE ON INTER LIBRARY COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE

SUMMARY

The first day of the Conference on Inter-Library Cooperation and Exchange began with the contributing papers on specific projects relating to automation and bibliography in the Caribbean area. The first presentation dealt with the U.S. Virgin Islands' Public Library project in the area of computer applications to library functions. While acknowledging the progress made over the last decade, the paper truthfully discussed the still present problems of bibliographic control and copyright laws which seem to have been more clearly defined since the advent of the computer into Library operations. Much desired attention was devoted to the Library of Congress "Machine Readable Cataloging" (MARC) Project. This project in its fourth year is an attempt to formalize standard cataloging practices and produce an acceptable generalized computer format for the transfer and exchange of bibliographic information. Just recently, it was noted, the project became international with the joining of the British National Bibliography to better cooperate and coordinate the project between the two countries.

The U. S. Virgin Islands Public Library has successfully completed an experiment in producing an automated index (KWIC) of bibliographic information pertaining to doctoral disertations and studies done at universities in the United States, Canada, and Europe on all subjects pertaining to the Caribbean. This computerized application has allowed the compilation of complete entries and an author list for distribution.

It is planned to have the special bibliography available on computer listings, punched cards and in conventional-type or letter press form.

Next, a progress report on the project to implement a Bibliographic Center at the Caribbean Regional Library was presented to the Conference. The report described how presently computer techniques are being utilized to produce current awareness tools, such as the monthly Current Caribbean Bibliography-Supplements. Progress on establishing automated procedures for the annual Current Caribbean Bibliography was described as being in the data validation stage. The system programming has been completed and the data for 1967 and 1968 is being edited. The format of the published bibliographies will remain as before, being presented by an Author, Title, and Subject index as well as the main entry index given in Universal Decimal Classification sequence. The report pointed out the problems in the field of computer printer typography, such as the lack of a complete set of library acceptable characters on the processing of bibliographic information in four languages and the difficulty in machine sorting on the auxiliary notation of the Universal Decimal Classification scheme.

The next phase of development in the establishment of the Bibliographic Center was said to be under evaluation. Whatever path is chosen it will be based on the alredy automated standard bibliographic unit record which is compatible to the MARC format. It was said that efforts have been directed toward the study of the possibility of obtaining machine produce catalog cards, shelf lists, printed permuted indexes, specialized bibliographies and book catagos. Further it was estimated that little technical effort would be required to coordinate and blend the two discussed Library projects into one. Finally, mention was made of the preliminary talks between the Caribbean Regional Library and the Foreign Acquisition Division of the Library of Congress concerning the future transfer of bibliographic information. The compatibility of the two formats opens up endless possibilities in the exchange of bibliographic information between the two systems.

The discussions following the papers, touched on the goal of the Public Library at St. Thomas to become a Micro-film Center for researchers on topics dealing with the Caribbean; the project of automating a newspaper index being carried out at the Institute of Jamaica; and the recent cooperative effort between University Microfilms and the Library of Congress in automated indices to Dissertation Abstracts.

At the afternoon session of the first day a Conference Committee to analyze the country reports and devise preliminary plans was nominated.

The first paper of the afternoon described the prime responsibilities of Archives and the role they may take in regional cooperation. It was suggested that the most fruitful areas of cooperation would lie in the exchange of experiences, on an advisory basis and in the exchange of bibliographic information. These limitations to the scope of regional cooperation are brought about in general because of the lack of similarity amongst Archives worldwide andspecifically in the case of the Caribbean where exists a greater variety of archival organization and fewer channels for the free exchange of knowledge and experience.

Because Archives deal with unique material the degree of participation in regional cooperation is sorely limited. Material is not available for loan outside the territory and even within, is restricted to the pruposes of study or exhibition. This restriction should not prevent Archival participation in consultation on bibliographic problems; providing microfilms or other photocopying services and the on-the-spot training for the staff of other institutions.

It is noted that the best source of Government documents is to be found within Archival collections. For this reason, Archivists should be prepared to investigate the origins of printed material linked with the administrative history of the government producing it and therefore should be in a position to prepare bibliographies of this material.

Countries of the Caribbean, having organized Archives with full professional staffs should not overlook the cooperation that they can offer the less fortunate territories. Countries should be encouraged to take care of their records and libraries and in some cases temporary measures such as the providing of make shift accommodations and part-time staff is suggested. Even though language is a limiting factor in Caribbean cooperation there are still enough established Archives to choose from for training purposes; Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Barbados, Guyana and Surinam for example. In any event, whatever Archives can do cooperate in exchange of information and training must always be done with their prime permanently and to serve their administration.

The Second day of the Conference began with presentation by the General Counselor in the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress in

Washington on the subject of copyright. This presentation was followed by a paper by the Director of the Caribbean Regional Library on the problems of photocopying. During the discussion period following these presentations participants pointed out the difficulty in acquiring materials from the Caribbean. It was pointed out that libraries in the Caribbean are more currently informed about publications in the United States and Europe than about publications in the Caribbean. Materials published in the islands were recognized to be relatively unknown and publishing procedures unestablished. Attention was algo given to the fact that materials many times appear in limited quantity and over a very short period of time. Many times the author is the publisher and distributor all together and he distributes his work to his friends and relatives. Thus the publication becomes very easily out-off-print.

The delegates agreed as to the fact that there was the need to have some kind of control source of information that would supply throughout the Caribbean what is coming off the market.

Discussions also centered around the multiple copying and possible violations to copyright laws. It was recognized that photoduplication services provided by libraries could encroach upon the rights of the author and publisher. In some occasions libraries could be held liable for violations of the statutes. Thus attention should be focused on the question of what is fair use by a library of reproducing services. Three types of publications were analysed: Government publication, publication without notice and copyrighted works. It was pointed out that Government publication in the U.S.A. are not subject to copyright thus they presented no problem to libraries in need of reproducing such publications. As to works published without notice in the U.S., Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands U.S. legislation provided that such publication be considered of public domain so the libraries are free to use them. However this is not true for the rest of the Caribbean where countries have the automatic systems of copyright particularly if the work is one that originates in the European countries or one of the Caribbean territories where they follow European Law. Thus in handling copyrighted material librarians should be very careful. It was considered that in the case of one copy of something or if an urgent need comes about or if it is impossible to find the publisher maybe good sense would recomend to make the copy. But if it is multiple copying permission should be sought from the publisher or initial author to reproduce the material.

Other item discussed was the need to tackle concrete problems related to library work in the Caribbean. The effort being done by the Caribbean Regional Library to continue the production of the Current Caribbean Bibliography was considered of great value. However participants pointed out the need to solve problems of cataloging and indexing in the area. It was considered that much could be done if the libraries in the area began to exchange information to one another. If a publication is published no matter how simple, it should be made known or available to other libraries.

The exchange of trained personel between libraries was discussed as another possibility and the sending of experts to evaluate the need of the different libraries was also viewed as a solution to library problems in the area.

The question of share cataloging was also discussed and the merits of having each country catalog its own books and share cards with the others. However, the Conference was aware that the variety of systems for cataloging in the Caribbean would constitute a hindrance to a project along these lines. On the other hand the Director of the Caribbean Regional Library explained that something had been done towards this end. She explained that she held a conversation with the Director of the Department of Associations of the Library of Congress and that the latter had expressed his interest in receiving diagnostic listing which is used by the Regional Library. She added that the Library of Congress would be using that listing as part of the share cataloging program but that no final discussions had been reached to be able to tell how this project could involve the other countries.

At the closing session the Working Committee appointed by the Conference reported the results of their work. The Committee informed that they were not able to name problems which confronted each of the libraries of the Caribbean. However the Committee concluded that, since the whole area has problems of cataloging, of ordering, of acquisitions, national copyright acts, location and accumulation of legal deposits and accessions, all these problems could be resolved if a questionnaire were prepared and sent to all librarians in the area. A draft of the questionnaire was submitted to the delegates and was duly approved.

The purpose of the questionnaire is that once gathered the information an analysis of the replies could be made with a view to showing which areas in the Caribbean are most in need of immediate assistance. It was decided that the questionnaire was to be sent to the participants of the Conference and to the persons that were invited but were unable to attend and to other interested persons.

Before the Conference was adjourned the following resolutions were drafted by the delegates:

1- That the Caribbean Regional Library be declared the clearing house for all library activities in the area and that as such it should issue a Newsletter periodically to the libraries and institutions interested on the subject.

2- That the Caribbean Regional Library accept these responsibilities.

3- That all library associations in the Caribbean be responsible for sending information to the Caribbean Regional Library for inclusion in the Newsletter.

4- That this conference recommend the creation of a library association in those countries where none exists.

5- That it be recommended that consideration be given to some form of effective participation of all relevant significant research libraries in any Caribbean Library organization that may be formed in the future.

Appendix A

AUTOMATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

By

Miss Enid M. Baa, Director
Division of Libraries
St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.

It may seem presumptious to start off the Conference with a contribution on automation. However, now is the time to come to grips with this process if at all. Since early in this decade of the 60's we have heard much about the experiments and actual ongoing automated projects which affect library practices.

By 1966, Creative Research Services, Inc. had submitted its report on a survey done on "The Use of Data Processing Equipment by Libraries and Information Centers". This survey was conducted by Documentation Division of Special Libraries Association and Library Technology Program of American Library Association with funds from the Library Technology Program under a grant from Council on Library Resources. Of 15,734 questionnaires mailed to institutions and individuals, only 6,150 or 39% replied. This was done at a time when data processing equipment was fairly new in libraries.

It is remarkable that of 1,130 replies to the question: "Does Library utilize data processing equipment?", 56.5% or 638 replies were "yes", and 492 or 43.5% were negative.

More significant were the replies to the next question: "Do you plan to utilize FAM (Elec.-Acct. Machine) or ADP (Automated Data Processing) equipment?". 83.4% or 942 replies were "yes"; only 1.3% or 15 replied "No" and 15.3% or 173 replied "Not Aplicable".

Without dwelling on the further details revealed in this survey, it is clear that a veritable revolution is already well advanced in the library profession.

This is going on in the fields of acquisitions, circulation control, serials, documents, catalog card production, book catalog publication and production, accessions listings, announcement bulletins, Key-Word in Context indexes, retrospective searchings, document retrievals, current awareness services, accounting, payrolls, personeel services, union lists, microform materials, inter-library communications and exchange control.

The introduction of this new technology therefore has resulted in innovative approaches which have decisively changed our future, but which will assist us in coping with the publications explosion going on all around us. This is particularly significant for bibliographic control and has already made great inroads in the copyright legislation, to name only these two areas of concern for this Conference.

The jolting of the copyright law (S. 597) of 1909 is entirely the result of the impact of computers, software, machine readable works, information and storage systems, and certain types of electronic transmissions of educational resources, etc.

"It appears that it is still too early to extend full protection to the new areas of technology until such time as more is known of the effect on libraries, education, and research. Under the present bill, a library would be severely restricted in its use of machine-readable resources and would be in violation of the copyright if materials were used as input into an information system without express permission of the copyright holder. The very act of entering the material into the system, if only for the intent of performing some statistical count, such as a concordance, would be a technical infringement. Many of those testifying at the committee hearings had advised that copyright protection should apply only to the output of a system. The problem is highly complicated and intricate, and many of the members of the Committee were not equipped to make any serious technical evaluations on input vs. output protection". (Taken from Interface, no. 2, May 1968).

We shall hear more on this subject from our Library of Congress speaker during the next three days.

In the field of Bibliography, the situation is exceedingly favorable for controlling the vast quantity of publications and getting these into direct focus of their users.

The Library of Congress' MARC I (Machine Readable Cataloging) Pilot Project was begun early in 1965. By June of that year, the Library of Congress published its first draft of the format based on Library of Congress standard cataloging practices. Using such criteria as computer equipment, proposed utilization, cataloging data, geographical location and type of library, 16 participating libraries were selected. By November 1966, the first magnetic tapes of bibliographic data of 1966 imprints were went out.

By March 1967 a new phase known as MARC II was initiated in which the Committee aimed at:

1.) Collection of more precise information regarding data elements.
2.) Analysis and evaluation of all reports from MARC participants.
3.) Survey of machine formats for bibliographic data.

4.) Consultation with National Agricultural Library and National Library of Medicine.

5.) Consultation with institutions active in library system developments.

6.) Consultation with other divisions of the Library of Congress.

and perfecting the format and its specification according to ALA Cataloging Rules and British Library Rules.

This new phase, MARC II, was closely coordinated with the practices of the Bodleian and Oxford libraries of England, and the standards observed by the British National Bibliography, and significant United States libraries including the Committee on Scientific and Technical Information (COSATI).

"Since the MARC II Format went to press, the Information Systems Office has continued to meet with other agencies interested in a machine-readable bibliographic format and with librarians who plan to use MARC in their systems. In the interest of international standards, we have also negotiated with representatives of the British National Bibliography who will be using MARC in a pilot project this year.

"The changes in the format described in this supplement are based on the suggestions and criticisms which we have received and or agreements reached in our consultations with the British. Some of the changes are designed to make the format more flexible for use with all types of bibliographic materials, while others are intended to simplify the structure of the tagging and the fields". (Taken from The MARC II Format, Supplement One. Henriette B. Avram & others. Wash., Library of Congress, 1968.)

In short, MARC II is meant to be an automated perfection of standard library cataloging practices. It recognizes all rules regarding established standards of bibliographic control, including author entries, whether personal, institutional, corporate, etc., flexibility of application, storage by magnetic tape, and retrieval, printing of catalogs, cards, lists, etc. as well as filing.

A more informal, but nevertheless useful approach to machine compilation, storage, retrieval, and use of bibliographic data is seen in the Key-Word in Context Indexing (KWIC). This data though intended to be transmitted between institutions on magnetic tape is not interchangeable with MARC II system, because as its name implies it does not adhere to authorized subject headings, classification codes, or imprint directories, etc. as does MARC II. It is, however, ideal for small specialized collections of not more than 10,000 items.

As Dr. Neil S. Dumas advised me in his letter of November 18, 1968:

"It does lend itself to a number of modifications which can potentially expand its capacity to any size. The KWIC index and its varieties such as KWOC can be made on many different computers, but it is not just a problem of having the basic machine. In addition to several problems that accompany data collection and processing, any single computer can exist in any one of hundreds of configurations (i.e., have various types of equipment attached to it) and not all of them are able to produce indexes. In addition, there are at least another 100 ways of handling library and other information problems effectively. It might be wise to look at a few more before deciding. The question, in my opinion, you might really want to ask is: "Given what I have now and where I would like to be in the future, what is the best system or solution I can find?".

HOW TO USE KWIC INDEX

KEYWORD INDEX

Entries in the Keyword Index appear in the following format, where each line represents a title, and the (=) indicates the end of the title:

```
OF PUNCHED CARDS + PERSONAL INFORMATION FILE. = SOME USES     23457
SCIENCE            PERSONNEL. = EDUCATION FOR                 54612
INING OF REHABIL + PERSONNEL. = SELECTION AND TYPICAL TRA     12345
```

Each title is alphabetically arranged according to the Keyword (i.e. index term) following the space in each line. Parts of the title may be cut off, as indicated by the plus (+) sign, but enough of it is shown to place the Keyword in context. The shifting or permuting of each line so that each significant title word is indexed as a Keyword is controlled by a computer program. One title will appear in an Index as many times as there are significant words in the title. To locate articles concerning some topic, the reader enters the Keyword Index with words he thinks indicative of the desired contend and searches, as in a dictionary, for them. A glance to the left and right of the Keyword will reveal the context in which the word is used. When the original title did not contain enough meaningful Keywords to index on, the editors inserted additional terms, marked off by slashed (/). The SRS number at the end of each title in the bibliography is the grant under which the work was done. The 5-digit code number of the right is used to locate the complete title and source in the Bibliography section.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

All entries in the Bibliography are arranged in the numerical order of the Code Numbers. Having selected a few Code Numbers from the Keyword

Index of titles which appear relevant, the reader locates these Code Numbers in the Bibliography to find the complete reference. Indicentally, they are also listed alphabetically by the name of the fist author.

AUTHOR INDEX.

The names of all senior and junior authors are listed alphabetically in the Author Index. Following each name are the Code Numbers of all articles on which the name appears as an author. The Author Index may be used to 1) locate references when the author's name is known, and 2) locate additional articles by the same author.

GRANTEE INDEX.

The Grantee Index is a listing of all Research and Demonstration Project grantees arranged in order of project number. The name and address of the institution or corporate body awarded the grant, its Project Director, and the date and duration are listed.

PROJECT INDEX.

In this section all publications in the index which resulted from a single Research and Demonstration Project are grouped together in the format of the Keyword Index. The reader might find this useful in assessing the scope of a project to determine if work relevant to his area of interest appeared to be part of the project. Should this occur, the user will have identified investigators whose research activity in the past, and possible at present, might be of value to him. Obviously it provides a quick summary of the published products for each grant listed.

Demonstration of my bibliography with its "How Not to Do It" numberless imperfections, which include:

Consecutive Numbers (Faculty)
Cross References (None)
University Index (None)
Chronological Index into 1999
Country of Universities (None)
Spelling errors, etc.

This is a feasibility study.

This is no reflection on the KWIC system, but the errors demonstrate quite forcibly the necessity for the indispensable human brain which no machine will ever displace. The system is dependent for the most part in its ultimate execution on the conscientious and efficient keypunching of a dedicated, specialized, clerical technician.

I was ably assisted in this experiment by many interested and knowledgeable persons, foremost among them Mr. Robert King, who is here to defend his end of the expiriment, and the Computer Corporation of the Caribbean, and constantly encouraged by Mr. Joseph Breen of CODECA.

The Bibliography to which I have refered and which has been compiled for distribution, publication, sales, etc. is now in its very first form. It will be distributed in Computer Index or Machine-readable form and it will also be published in a conventional-type or letter-press form. It will be on sale from the Public Library in St. Thomas --and I hope very soon-- but, first we must get the bugs out of the product.

I have three main works. First: the Bibliography, which is alphabetically arranged according to the author's name. And these entries in the Bibliography are pertained to doctoral and other studies done and accepted at universities in the United States, Canada, and the countries of Europe, including France, England, Spain, The Netherlands and Germany. I have just about two or three from the University of Mexico. And it encompasses dissertations from as early as 1882 to 1968.

The topics are all on subjects having to do with the Caribbean. And by "The Caribbean", I have now the definition to mean only the Islands of the Caribbean, together with the three Guyanas and British Honduras. And these are the countries for which the Caribbean Commission, then the Caribbean Organization which is now terminated, has responsibility for a certain amount of economic and cultural activities.

CODECA has taken up most of the responsibilities of the Caribbean Organization; and in conjunction and in very close cooperation with CODECA, I have been able to produce this Bibliography over a period of, say, four or five years.

Thank you.

AUTOMATION AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL

By

Mr. Joseph Breen
Consultant
Caribbean Regional Library

In continuing the subject on Automation and Bibliography, I will limit my remarks to the progress we made in the initial stages of the project to implement the Bibliographic Center at the Caribbean Regional Library.

The project was originally designed to automate as much as possible functions leading to the publishing of the Current Caribbean Bibliography and its Supplements.

The Monthly Supplement, is rather a straightforward alphabetic listing with really no proper regard for leading articles. It is by author and it contains descriptive cataloging information only.

The Supplement was and is still intended as a current awareness tool. And in order to insure timeliness, this abbreviated form was chosen, because in the Caribbean Regional Library, descriptive cataloging information was readily available early in the processing cycle.

I think we have now reached a level of proficiency in our own processing of the Supplement to now affect a cut-off at the end of the third week of each month, allowing one week for keypunch and two weeks for editing, computer runs and the printing of the final product.

We would still like to improve on this schedule, but right now it is the best we can do.

We are at the point at the development of the Supplement where we believe a bit of criticism is in order. We are preparing a questionnaire --it will be brief, I assure you-- and it will be sent to all of our subscribers, requesting an evaluation of the Supplement, as to format, readability and timeliness. Included, of course, will be a request for suggestions towards improving the services.

Next order of business here is the processing for the Current Caribbean Bibliography. This, by its very nature, is more detailed, concerned with a complete bibliographic record. And as you know, this Caribbean Regional Library, we are attempting to operate it as a Directory to all items published in or about the Caribbean. So, in many instances, the published item itself is not in our hands or not available to us for cataloging. Therefore, we accept all catalog information from our many contributors and supplement this record with location codes and our own UDC numbers.

However, it is possible that in the Current Caribbean Bibliography you will see entries that were not processed by the Library and lack some of our basic subject headings, etc.

The computers programs developed for the processing of the Current Caribbean Bibliography aimed at maintaining the present format. This included an Author-Title-Subject-Index, a Chronological Index, which was nothing more than Author Title Subject in smaller bites, and a UDC sequence on the complete bibliographic entry.

I have passed around a sample of what an Author-Title-Subject-Index may look like, based on our particular programs. This is rough. It represents all of the material that we have processed for the month of March of this year. At first glance, you will see that we have compensated for filing of heading articles. However, one of our disadvantages is the fact that we are utilizing equipment gratis, we do not have to pay for the time; so, therefore, we have to put up with the configuration itself and we are forced to do a little art work on certain characters that are lacking in the present machine configuration.

We do not have available to us brackets or parenthesis, or colon, or equal signs. So, therefore, these characters are suppressed and we do a little art work getting the publication printed.

You will probably also notice some discrepancies in language; the machine configuration is not set up to cope with all of the four languages that we deal with, with the exception of English, of course.

The Author-Title-Subject-Index compensates for both primary and secondary authors which are presented in full. There is not cut-off in character length It included the first 60 characters of the title with the complete UDC number. Multiple titles for one author are sorted by title and these are indicated by four hyphens preceding the title. Title entries themselves are presented with the first 60 characters of the title; or all of the authors followed by the UDC number. Multiple titles are handled in the same way as the multiple authors. Subject entries are formed with the complete subject heading, complete author, 60 characters of the title with the complete UDC number. Again, multiple sub-headings follow the same rules as authors and titles.

I have not finished in time a sample of the UDC Index, but let me briefly tell you something about it.

It is rather simple in format and it looks much the same as the Catalog Card. It is the complete Bibliographic Record. We did have some difficulties in the beginning on the sorting. We attempted to sort on the auxiliary notation of the UDC system. This proved to be somewhat complex, so that we had to iniciate an additional capability allowing for repositioning of entries, which defied the program's logic. And I hope before the Conference is over, that I would be able to pass around samples of this.

We are now processing information for the Current Caribbean Bibliography, and I would say that by July 1 the computer processing and editing will be finished and the publishing cycle will begin.

I have explained somewhat briefly what we have done. Now I guess we can ask: "Where can we go from here?"

I think the one characteristic we must remember is that this little system is based on one standard bibliographic unit record: Keypunch one time and store it on magnetic tape. From this one tape we can generate monthly supplements, Author-Title-Subject listings and UDC listings.

With no extra programming, but with a refocusing of certain functions within our library, we could produce lists of special holdings, weekly lists of accessions, printed author-title-subjects catalogs.

With what I would call a modest programming effort, we could go further and produce catalog cards, shelf lists, printed permuted indexes, key-wording context permuted title indexes.

The point I see here is that from the effort Miss Baa has gone through and what we have gone through here, in the technical sense, all it takes is a bridge, a programming effort to link the two together, if it were necessary.

For instance, we could possibly process our work and a by-product of it would be the cards needed for Miss Baa's Key-Wording Context Program.

We can also handle recurring bibliographies, union catalogs or books catalogs. Now, again, remember this is with an additional programing effort.

I would like to as that this small beginning, points out the fact that once a capability for generating this type of information exists, the products can then come out in any number of copies. In the context of a Regional Center, what have you? A rapid disemination of these computer products would permit the libraries of the Caribbean to know about each other's holdings before they themselves need information.

As a last note, I would like to say something about the MARK II Project Miss Baa has brought up:

Recent discussions with the Library of Congress have lead to what we see as an ideal set-up as far as the exchange of information is concerned with MARK II. The Library, the Caribbean Regional Library, does receive contributions from LC in the form of Library of Congress cards. Now we would like to supply the Library of Congress--and we hope to--with those items contributed from the area in a MARK II like format. We are now discussing the ideal format for this exchange.

Ideal, as far as CRL is concerned, is, of course, the format which we can create with a least effort and a least cost on our part.

Thank you.

later, you could not be certain if the work is not under copyright unless you were to inquire and find out that copyright had not been renewed. This relates only now to the United States and areas that apply the law of the United States.

You would have to find out whether the work has been renewed and if not renewed it would be in the public domain if more than 28 years old, if renewed it still would be under copyright, if published in 1906 or later.

In the discussions concerning the new law the number of the author and publishers groups have asked that the requirement of the copyright notice be eliminated. Librarians and educators, on the other hand, said that the notice was very valuable to them for two purposes; first, as a convenient source of information about the copyright status of the work; and second, as an indication to the year date as the recency of the work, particularly a work that has been published on several editions, and the year of copyright appearing in notices is used universally, of course, to date the recency of the work. I might say that works published in foreign countries bear no inprint date, so that you can't tell by looking at the book itself when it was published. Although of late though, most countries do not require copyright notice, more and more of the works published abroad now bear the notice for the purpose of having copyright protection in the United States.

In the Universal Copyright Convention, and International Convention to which 57 countries belong, specifies that if a work is published in any of the member countries or if the work written by an author of any of the member countries bears a prescribed notice which is similar to the notice in the United States, the work will be protected in all other member countries without any further requirement. And this is important because there are a number of countries, particularly in Latin America that do make other requirements of copyright protection so that more and more, even foreign works are being published with the copyright notice.

I gather form the lack of comment yesterday on the paper read by Mr. St. Hill, very few of you have manuscript collections, though, of course, many large libraries in the United States have extensive manuscript collections. And one of the changes that would be made in the new law is of considerable importance in this connection. Some of you do have manuscript collections.

I might mention this very briefly: at the present time, as I said, unpublished works are protected in the United States not under the copyright statute, but automatically under the common law indefinitely. The copyright protection continues without limit until the work is published. And manuscript, therefore, remain subject to literary property rights in the author's heirs forever in theory. Of course there are practical time limits when the manuscripts become extremely old. Anybody would take a chance and say that there probably would be no heir who is even aware of the fact that he has literary rights or would be interested. The new law would bring unpublished works this is in the United States now, would bring unpublished works under the copyright law, which is true in all other countries of the world and put a time limit on the copyright protection of unpublished works. I'll come to the time limit in a moment when I talk about the term of copyright in general.

The other important aspects concerning manuscripts in the new law is that it would provide, as I mentioned before, it is being discussed between the interest of groups, that manuscripts and one archival institution could be reproduced in fascimiles for deposits in other similar institutions in the country.

Also, in the paper read by Mr. St. Hill yesterday he mentioned that the bulk of the collections of the archival institutions he was referring to, and I suppose many archival institutions have not lost material consisting of government documents. In the United States government documents as such, what we call government publications, are not protected by copyright at all, are not capable of being protected by copyright. So that any collection of government documents can be reproduced freely without limitation.

In the European countries this is not so. The law usually say that the government itself has the right to restrict the reproduction of government material, but in practice again most of the European countries, as I understand it and I must say that I am not too confident as to judge how this works out, most of the European countries have fairly liberal regulations, a necesity to permit reproduction of government documents particularly of a legal character, because they have to be distributed freely and have to be reproduced freely. Most countries have a revision in their domestic law requirring that copies of works published domestically be deposited usually for their National Libraries if they have National Libraries. And since I came here I have been given copies of laws in some of the Caribbean countries: Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic, that do have provisions in their laws for the deposit for a library institution of copies of their domestic publications.

In the law of the United States it is required that two copies of every work published with a copyright notice that is, in which copyright notice is claimed be deposited in the copyright office for purposes of registration and all copies deposited are available to the Library of Congress for addition to its collections or for exchange with other libraries.

Now the Library of Congress does not take all the deposits made in the copyright office. Among the deposited articles are such things not wanted by libraries as advertising material, trade catalogs, toys, fabric designs, jewelry, etc. But during the past year --and this will indicate the usual magnitude of the library selection-- out of a total number of about 485,000 articles deposited-- and this includes duplicate copies-- out of a total of 485,000 deposited, the Library took about 312,000. Its like something of 70%, I believe. And the Copyright Office issues semi-annual printed catalogs of all the work that is deposited for registration.

The catalogs were issued in several parts for different classes and are supplied to the depository libraries throughout the United States. There are several in Puerto Rico and at least one in the U.S. Virgin Islands, I believe, of depositor libraries who can have this sent to them for free and copies are available for sale to the public. Many people have found that the catalog of copyright entries is valuable source of information, not only about the copyright in particular works but also for general bibliographic data, because it represents; the great bulk of the commercial publications in the United States.

Now let me return to a topic that I mentioned just briefly a while ago and that is, the term for which copyright is protected and at the end of which the work goes into the public domain.

One of the most important changes that would be made in the new law in the United States would relate to this point. The present term of 28 years of publication has a renewal of another 28 years and leaves the United States standing virtually alone in the world. Almost all other countries have a period after his death and most commonly this period after death is 50 years. And particularly because of the constantly growing importance of the international distribution of copyright material and international transmissions of copyright material, the bill adopts for the United States for works created in the future the term that is most prelevant elsewhere in the world; that is, life of the author plus 50 years.

Now, there are some situations, of course, where you don't have, at least, in the copyright theory in the United States, you don't have a living author from whose death date to measure the term. You have anonymous works but most important in number you have corporate works of corporate authorship. For these works, life plus a number of years cannot be used, based on terms. The bill will provide for a straight term of 75 years from first publication, or in the case of manuscript material that doesn't get published at all, all rights would expire when the manuscript is a hundred years old.

Some groups of librarians educators and in the United States have expressed concern that, if we adopt a term based on the author's life if may frequently be difficult and sometimes impossible to ascertain when an obscure author died. And I don't know for sure what the experience is in European countries that have had life plus, for many years. But my gues is that, first of all, they are much less concerned, I think, about copyright violation and it is generally true in the United States and much more concerned with recognizing the author's firghts above all, so that I dare say what happens there is, if you cannot determine when an author died you try to avoid anything that would be an infringement of copyright on the assumption that perhaps copyright exists. We try to solve this problem on the new bill by special provision to the effect that, first of all, the Copyright Office will undertake to keep a list of author's death dates.

The Library of Congress now maintains quite an extensive list of information of author's death dates. The Copyright Office would supplement this and would allow the registration of death date. And if anyone wanted to use the work that has been published for seventy five years, were to write to the Copyright Office, and the Copyright Office could not find out when the man had died or that he is still living, he could assume that the author had been dead for 50 years. In short, he had really assumed that the term expires 75 years after publication if he cannot find out when the author died.

My time is getting short and perhaps it would be good to wind up a glance of the future in which new devices, such as computers, promise to play such an important part. I say "in the future" because my understanding is that in the present time and for some years to come, about the only use that is going to be made of computers of the respective copyright material is for purposes of indexing, cataloging, abstracting, and that nobody anticipates that it is going to happen very soon, that entire libraries are going to be stored in computers for computer retrieval or for effort transmissions, or from computer based systems, because this will be tremendously expensive, aside from the immense technical difficulties that still have to be overcome.

With respect to what is going on now, with respect to the kind of thing that Miss Enid Baa was speaking of the other day, that is, indexing or cataloging through the use of the computer, and so forth, the Library of Congress is busilly engaged in its marked programs for this purpose.

There is no real concern for copyright because libraries, of course, have always made catalog cards and what they are doing through the computer, in fact, is making another form of card catalog.

There are a number of organizations that are making abstracts of copyrighted material but this merely means really that they are describing the material in terms of the subject matter, they are not reproducing copyrighted material through computer systems, and as I say, nobody anticipates that this is going to be done for some time to come.

So, there is no immediate problem with respect to computer indexing, cataloging and abstracting. The great problem will come when works can be reproduced through computer storage system may be the very thing publishers themselves publish.

That is, they will not have to manufacture an inventory of books on a printing press and send them out to book dealers. What they will do simply is to have one copy of the text if it is a book of text, stored and upon demand they will simply reproduce on this storage system, a copy if that is oredered or as many copies as are ordered at the time and when this becomes a very noted publication.

Then, there is, of course, an important problems if libraries themselves are going to begin to engage in reproduction of copyrighted works through a computer system, because publishers and libraries will then apparently be the publishers and there will be a whole new game of copyright. And I dare say, I don't know how long from now, I would hate to try to predict what the shape of a library and the form of the services are going to be in fifty years or even twenty years from now. And when that time comes we may have to re-think the whole copyright problem over.

THE ROLE OF ARCHIVES IN REGIONAL COOPERATION

by Mr. M.J. Chandler, Archivist
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There are three spheres of co-operation in which Archives can participate - co-operation with each other, with territories lacking formal Archives institutions, and with libraries. Between Archives co-operation is likely to be on a professional level - exchanges of experience; where no Archives exist, on an advisory basis; and between Archives and Libraries, on bibliographical problems - exchanges of information.

A Conference on Inter-Library Co-operation and Exchange such as this will be most concerned with the role of Archives in library services, as indeed Mrs. Maldonado described the subject to me during a recent telephone conversation.

The fields in which Archives can co-operate actively with each other or with libraries are limited because of fundamental differences of organization, function, and the nature of their holdings. But I hope in the course of this paper to suggest lines on which Archives can assist other institutions in the region to ensure that vital records and printed works are preserved, utilized and made available as widely as possible.

Archives, using the word in both senses of its meaning - that of a building or institution housing archives, as well as the records themselves - have a unique quality. (In order to avoid confusion to the hearer I shall restrict myself hereafter to the word Archives when speaking of the organization, and use the word records when speaking of the materials we deal with - though purists may say that archives and records are not the same).

It would be unwise, on the basis of a somewhat limited and local experience, to make too sweeping a generalization, but I doubt if there are any two Archives in the world which have exactly similar functions and responsibilities. Possibly the State or Departmental Archives of some European countries such as France, where the Archives come under central control, would come close to uniformity. Even so there will be considerable variety in the remainder of the 430 Archives in France listed in the Annuaire International des Archives of 1955.

In the United Kingdom the differences between the Public Record Office (its National Archives), Archives of Government departments, and County Record Offices are infinite. Ernst Posner's description of American State Archives indicates that the same situation exist in the United States; and if such variety is possible between State Archives, how much more will there be between other institutions without the common link of Statehood.

In the Caribbean there is even greater variety of historical experience, and consequently of archival organization. I mean no disrespect to the Caribbean territories of Dutch, Danish or Spanish origin, or to their metropolitan countries, if I do not cite them, but I must confess my lack of detailed knowledge of their work and organization. However, I do not think this ignorance invalidates the point which I am trying to make. Libraries which, with some exceptions, deal mainly with printed material organized on certain lines, have a measure of uniformity which Archives, because of their varying position in the organizational structure, and because of the variety of material that they are responsible for, do not have.

That the records themselves are unique, is implicit in the distinctions I have already drawn. The records come from a multiplicity of sources, each housing its accumulation in a certain repository. They are in manuscript or typescript, and to all intents and purposes unique. The records in one repository are not repeated in another.

These factors of uniqueness put an immediate limitation on the role of Archives in regional co-operation - records are not immediately available for loan. I myself, and I expect other archivists would speak with the same voice, would be unwilling to lend records outside the territory, and even inside except on short term loan for particular purposes such as study or exhibition. They would never be loaned to an individual. The co-operation which Archives can offer will therefore be, if not passive, at least static. Inter-Archives loans of original material are out!

These limitations point the way to the most fruitful areas of co-operation which will be:

consultation on bibliographic problems,

the provision of microfilm or other photo-copies, and on the spot training for staff of other institutions.

ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTATION

Archives, because of their close links with the organizations which they serve and whose records they hold, are in an especially good position to keep track of official documents (and here I use the word documents as meaning printed documents). In the case of an Archives department of Government, or of an Archives serving a business organization, the publications of that Government or organization are an essential part of its records, an all archivists will concern themselves with keeping the fullest possible files of such records. Their daily administrative routines, their continual contacts over problems involving records, and their links with colleagues, put them in a position to keep a watchful eye open for publications whether they appear occasionally or periodically. Their interest in administrative history, affecting as it does the very organization of the records, leads them to search out information on the origins of departments and their printed output. Where an Archives is prepared, as in Barbados, to accept private records as well as official ones, the same considerations apply to the printed documents of private organizations.

Let me make myself clear by speaking of some of the activities that the Department of Archives in Barbados has been engaged in since its creation in 1964. We found that the last bound volume of the Official Gazette was for 1953, no indexes for subsequent years having been published; there were no volumes of Debates or Minutes after 1950, and even before that date the record was incomplete. True, our record of achievement is not impressive in terms of visible results, but we have made some progress, and it is hoped that a series of indexes to the Official Gazettes will shortly appear in print, enabling the volumes to be bound. We have also been working on check lists of the contents of the Official Gazette, check lists of the Sessional debates, and indexes to the Legislative debates. We hope in due course that the remaining debates will be printed off, as well as their indexes, so that these volumes also may be completed and bound.

We have assembled files, not always complete, of Blue Books, Estimates, and of annual reports of departments such as the Accountant-General's, Auditor-General's, Customs, Education, Medical Officer's, Registrar of Vital Statistics, Science and Agriculture, and Treatment of Offenders. We have investigated the antecedents of the Official

Gazette in the public newspapers, before its start as a separate publication in 1867; the Blue Book in its manuscript form before its appearance in print in 1869; the issue and revision of Laws, and the relationship of the Sessional Acts to the Revised Laws. These studies have not yet been completed; but we are always ready to assist with any enquiries on these or other questions relating to government publications; and we hope later to publish the results of some of these investigations. Our mimeographed "List of printed accessions, 1964-1967" would serve as a starting off point for a proper bibliography of Barbados government publications. It also enabled us to offer and distribute a large quantity of surplus duplicate material to interested libraries both in our island and overseas.

This then could be a fruitful field of co-operation. Archivists should be prepared to investigate the origins of printed material, linked with the administrative history of the organization producing it, and should be in a position, with the help of older established libraries in the territory, to prepare bibliographies of this material.

ARCHIVES AND PHOTO-COPYING

The chance of distributing duplicate material is perhaps a rare one for Archives. More commonly, as I have already explained, we are dealing with unique material, or printed documents of which we have but a single exemplar. In the interests of future research we dare not let these unique records out of our hands. The only way, therefore, in which we can share our material with other institutions, particularly those overseas, is by photo-copying.

The Archives of the region should therefore endeavour to provide microfilming and photocopying services. These are, if anything, more necessary to an Archives than a Library. Without microfilm the resources of the Archives are limited to those who can use the records on the spot. Microfilm is essential to provide would-be students elsewhere in the world with copies of the records. It should also be used widely as a security measure to provide copies of unique records in case any disaster should befall the originals. Becasuse of their vital need for microfilm, Archives should have high priority in obtaining the necessary equipment. If the equipment can be afforded for only one department or office in the country, a case can be made out for the Archives to have it, and offer a service to Libraries and other users who may need it. Archivists are accustomed to take great care in handling unique records. If entrusted with the responsibility for photographic services they will, by the very nature of their training and operation, handle material for microfilming with great respect. They will also insist on "archival" standards for filming and processing.

Similar considerations apply to the provision of equipment for other types of photo-copying: Photostat for making copies of documents- especially larger items - for research or exhibition; and Xerography for a quick but permanent copy for reference or exhibition. In smaller countries the demand for such copies will not be sufficient to justify installing the equipment in a number of offices. The Photostat machine, for example, is a cumbersome and expensive piece of equipment; while the Xerox machine available in Barbados is hired out by the month on a basis of providing a minimum of 2,000 copies, at a monthly rental of E.C.C. $320 (=approx. U.S. $160). Departments will need a considerable demand to justify such an outlay - and can only get it by providing a centralized service.

The need for premises and staff, as well as sophisticated equipment, stresses the advantage to be had from centralization - where the population and the size of the territory make it feasible.

ARCHIVES AND NATIONAL LIBRARIES

The accumulation of official publications, often a large proportion of local imprints; the pressing need for photographic studios in an Archives; and the availability of a repair shop or bindery; lead me to suggest that the Archives of the region may be called upon to act in another capacity which can benefit from these features.

Archives are geared to preservation. Their records are unique, and destined for permanent preservation. No amount of microfilming can satisfactorily or safely replace original records. The records will therefore be housed in secure premises; they will not be on open access; and they will be used only under surveillance. They will not be loaned out except under strict conditions. They will have facilities provided for their treatment and repair should they need it. Many libraries, however, especially public and university libraries, cannot give such strict attention to preservation. There is a constant demand for the books, both for loan and for reference, and the control of stock on open shelves is difficult. A National Library's first consideration should be the safety of its material, not its use - though I am not implying that records and books are not for use. They should not, however, be subjected to severe daily wear and tear, and their use should be, not restricted, but limited to serious research under strict control.

Where a National Library, run on strict lines designed for permanent preservation of its holdings, does not already exist, it may be possible for an Archives to develop this aspect of its work. It will in any case, need to develop a considerable local collection as an ancillary to its own work, and as an aid to researchers. The combination is not a new one, although it is not commonly found among the larger and older nations. However, a number of the United States of America have a State Library and a State Archives run in conjunction with each other; and in countries where a National Library did not already exist and where National Archives have been recently organized, the Archives have taken on responsibility for the national library functions.

This pattern is observable, for instance, in Mauritius where the Archives Department is the official depository of copies of every book, periodical and newspaper printed and published there, as well as of maps, and specimens of postage stamps and currency notes and coins. In Ceylon the Government Archivist is in charge of a department responsible for records, registry of books and newspapers, and a national bibliography. The Records Office of Madras receives transfers from the Registrar of Books. In Malaysia the National Archives has accepted, at least temporarily, the responsibility for registering books, forming the nucleus of a National Library, and compiling the National Bibliography. In Rhodesia the Library of the National Archives is the official depository of published works. There its inclusion as part of the National Archives was regarded as an economy in a young country, but an arrangement that was particularly helpful for students, research workers and members of the public. In Australia the National Library is also the official archival depository, and the Public Library of New South Wales is the official depository for the State records. In Israel the State Archives and Library form a single institution.

It is impossible to devise any single solution. So much depends on the present stage of development, and the historical processes by which it has been reached. Moreover differences in terrain and population make generalizations impossible. The territories of the Caribbean range from the miniatures of land area and population such as the Turks and Caicos, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat; through small islands with denser populations such as the Dutch group, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Barbados; and large territories with comparatively small populations such as Surinam, and Guyana to the large populations of Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

How well is the need for National Libraries supplied in the Caribbean? The country reports requested for this Conference will indicate the extent to which legal deposit operates, and will give information on the holdings of newspapers and periodicals. They will also bring up-to-date, and possibly correct, my present estimation of the position.

There are few, if any, Caribbean territories which can afford both a Library of Congress and a National Archives, a British Museum and a Public Record Office. Perhaps the nearest approach to these will be found in Cuba, Jamaica and Puerto Rico (though again my limited knowledge of the latter country leads me to crave the indulgence of a Conference meeting there, should my supposition be faulty).

Cuba has both National Archives and National Library, and legal deposit is made to the Registry of Intellectual Property, which deposits all it receives in the National Library.

Jamaica has an Archives forming part of the Island Record Office, a Department of the Ministry of Health responsible for population records and a variety of statutory registers. The venerable Institute of Jamaica, with its West India Reference Library is the nearest approach to a National Library. Although it does not enjoy this status it is, by custom, a legal depository which the Library of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica is not. The latter library aims to collect all local publications and is in fact a depository library for certain other territories in the Caribbean, including Barbados.

In Puerto Rico the General Archives is an agency of the Institute of Puerto Rican Culture. I presume that the Institute and the Universities between them cover the aspects of a National Library.

In the U.S. Virgin Islands, as there is no Archives, the Public Libraries assume responsibility for whatever records are available locally.

Many territories have old established Libraries with well developed local collections which are not quite National Libraries. The records of these territories may or may not be organized into an Archives.

Bermuda, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana and Surinam all have Archives institutions. In the Dominican Republic the Archives has a large library and is responsible for the collection of newspapers and periodicals. In Guadeloupe also the Archives has a historical and administrative library, and a collection of printed minutes, gazettes, and newspapers.

In some territories various Library institutions have collections of national works - the Bermuda Library; the Central Library in British Honduras, with legal deposit since 1960; the Schoelcher Library in Martinique; the Trinidad Public Library and the Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago; the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society in Guyana; and the University of the West Indies Libraries in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad.

In the smaller British islands of the Eastern Caribbean neither Archives nor National Libraries are well developed, though some efforts in this direction have been made from time to time, most recently by Mr. E. C. Baker while carrying out a survey of records in these islands for the U.W.I. A similar survey which I carried out in Barbados in 1960-61 resulted in the establishment of a Department of Archives in 1964. Prior to that the Public Library (founded in 1847) and the Barbados Museum and Historical Society (founded 1933) had built up local collections. The Public Library and the Library of the U.W.I. in Jamaica were made legal depositories in 1956, and the College of Arts and Science, a branch of the U.W.I. in Barbados, in 1965. Although not enjoying copyright deposit, the Department of Archives has built up a considerable collection of printed material from records transferred to it from other departments.

A survey of records in French Guiana in 1958 revealed little professional care of records and important printed sources. The writer of the report (published 1962, and reprinted in the Caribbean Archives Conference (1965) proceedings) recommended the creation of a post of documents officer to be responsible for the archives, library documentation and museum. French Guyana is a territory of 91,000 sq. km. (34,740 sq. m.) with a population of 30,000. The recommendations made for this country indicate lines on which several territories where neither Archives nor National Library is fully developed night work to ensure the preservation of all this material which forms a vital part of their cultural and historical heritage.

The present danger seems to be in too wide a dispersal of national collections, and in some cases even of depository rights; too many institutions with West Indian collections which are becoming too expensive to maintain; with consequent inability to keep up the complete collection, and to maintain it in perpetuity.

ARCHIVES AND TRAINING

The work to be done by Archives, however, is not only to preserve a part of a country's heritage; it is an essential part of current administration.

I have spoken of the role of Archives in regional co-operation as a static but not passive one. In a sense this is true of all library co-operation, except to the limited extent to which one can move information in the shape of catalogue cards, indexes, books and photocopies. Libraries and Archives can give co-operation more easily on the spot than outside the confines of their building or territory. So people requiring help and co-operation must come to them or communicate with them.

These same considerations apply to the co-operation that Archives can give each other or Libraries in the field of training. The Department of Archives in Barbados has undertaken to assist in the training of an officer to take charge of the Archives in St. Kitts, and the officer is now working for three months in the Department. The training is of a largely practical nature. In June our own Technical Assistant will return from a series of attachments in the U.K. during which he has learned the techniques of records repairs and binding. In due course the Department might be able to accept trainees on attachment to learn restoration work. The countries of the Caribbean are limited in the co-operation they can offer because of differences of language, but each country must seek its own suitable recourse. For Archives administration there is now a number of established Archives to choose from. In the field of restoration we have repair shops in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Guadeloupe, Barbados, Guyana and Surinam. Short attachments to such repair shops would be of inestimable value to members of library staffs - even if not directly engaged in repair work. A knowledge of the materials and make-up of books, of their need for careful handling and suitable storage, of the methods of combatting insects, moulds and acid deterioration, and of first-aid treatment, should be part of the stock-in-trade of every librarian. If they are fortunate enough to have binderies attached to their libraries, then even the binders might benefit from a knowledge of the special techniques of paper preservation.

In the present state of development of Caribbean Archives, it seems that the Archives institutions will have to look to Libraries, or further afield, for assistance in training photo technicians. Cuba and Jamaica have photo studios in their Archives; Bermuda has a microfilm camera, but facilities for training people on attachment in any of these three Archives might be limited by one factor or another - difficulties or communication, language, or scale of operations.

Countries with Archives and Libraries on an organised scale with fully professional staff should not overlook the co-operation that they can offer to the smaller territories which often cannot afford the premises and the staff which they enjoy. Every encouragement should be given to such countries to take care of their records and libraries by providing even makeshift accommodation and part-time staff.

To do so it will perhaps be necessary to emphasize one further facet of Archives work. It has been said time and time again, and in many languages, that archives do not exist for the benefit of the historian but of the administrations whose records they preserve.

The present Prime Minister of Barbados said on the occasion of a Conference on economic co-ordination convened by CODECA in 1965 that the countries of the Caribbean should pay more attention to economic co-operation and advancement. To assist this development by the more rapid and effective exchange of information is one of the purpose of regional co-operation by Libraries and Archives; and this to a certain extent, can be regarded as a benefit to the administration.

But an even more important function of an Archives is to relieve the administration of the need to keep vast quantities of records often kept in disarray because of their very volume; and to select, preserve, order and keep to hand the essential records which are needed to help in the formulation of policies and in their execution.

Whatever Archives can do to co-operate in exchange of information and training must always be done with their prime purpose in view-to preserve the information permanently and to serve their administration. In so doing they will serve the historian and the researcher also.

Thank You.

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by

Mr. Abe Goldman
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Library of Congress
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This is my third visit to Puerto Rico and, again, as on each of my previous visits, I am delighted to be here, and to feel the friendly and courteous warmth generated by you who live here.

It was just a year ago -- during National Library Week in April 1968 -- that I spoke on the subject of copyright to a group of librarians and educators at a meeting held at the University in Mayaguez. For the benefit of any of you here today who heard my address last year, I might say that my talk for this occasion has a somewhat different focus, but nevertheless I must ask for your indulgence if you find that I am covering some of the same subject matter.

I believe that copyright should be a matter of abiding interest to librarians for two reasons -- the first pertaining to their interest in authorship, and the second to their service to library users. I think these reasons will become more apparent if I first read to you the listing, in the present copyright law of the United States, of the classes of works that are the materials subject to copyright. This list is similar to those found in the laws of other countries and in international copyright conventions. The list in the United States law reads:

(a) Books, including composite and cyclopedic works, directories, gazetteers, and other compilations.

(b) Periodicals, including newspapers.

(c) Lectures, sermons, addresses (prepared for oral delivery).

(d) Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions.

(e) Musical compositions.

(f) Maps.

(g) Works of art; models or designs for works of art.

(h) Reproductions of a work of art.

(i) Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character.

(j) Photographs.

(k) Prints and pictorial illustrations.

(l) Motion-picture photoplays.

(m) Motion pictures other than photoplays.

This list is intended to cover the whole range of works of authorship. It could well be taken, I believe, as a compendium of the materials that make up our libraries. These are the very materials that librarians gather, store, catalog, maintain, and provide to the public for their enlightenment or entertainment.

Librarians must surely feel concerned with the creation and publication of these works; and they must therefore feel their close relationship with a copyright system that seeks to foster the creation of those works, by providing incentives and awards for authorship, and that seeks to make their publication economically feasible.

At the same time, librarians must serve the vital function of providing their patrons with the published products of authorship, and for this purpose they must be concerned with the limits that copyright imposes on the reproduction of works in their collections, and the ways in which those works can be used freely.

These two areas of concern to librarians are both reflected in the clause in the Constitution of the United States that deals with copyright. That clause gives the Congress the power to enact legislation --

> "To promote the Progress of Science
> and useful Arts, by securing for
> limited times to Authors and Inventors
> the exclusive Right to their respective
> Writings and Discoveries".

In paraphrase, to enable authors to devote their time and talent to the creation of works of liberature, music, and the arts, the copyright law gives them property rights in their creations whereby they can reap economic rewards for their contributions to learning and culture.

On its face, the constitutional clause has two aspects: (1) It indicates that the ultimate purpose of copyright legislation is to promote the progress of science and arts; in other words, to foster the growth and spread of learning and culture. (2) In order to achieve this purpose, authors are to be given exclusive rights to exploit their writings, so as to encourage them to create and disseminate new works. The clause seems to assume that these two things -- progress of science and arts, and exclusive rights of authors -- go hand in hand, and that the second will bring about the first. But it also seems implicit that the exclusive rights of authors must be subject to some limits so as to permit copyright works to be used in ways that are essential to the end purpose of promoting science and arts; and herein lies the basic problem of copyright: how to balance these two aims.

At about the same time that the Constitution of the United States was being written, in the 1780s, a famous English judge, Lord Mansfield, stated the problem this way:

> "We must take care to guard against two extremes equally prejudicial; the one, that men of ability, who have employed their time for the service of the community, may not be deprived of their just merits, and the reward of their ingenuity and labour; the other, that the world may not be deprived of improvements, nor the progress of the arts be retarded".

And so it is that copyright laws the world over seek to give to authors the economic benefits to be derived from the market for their works, but also to make their works available for uses by the public that are needed for the advancement of learning and the arts.

Thus, copyright laws spell out certain exclusive rights of authors, but place certain limits on their rights. To cite an example: under the present U.S. statute, the author's exclusive right to perform his musical composition or to recite his poem is limited to its public performance or recitation "for profit". Thus, a noncommercial performarnce or recitation, such as might be given by amateurs in a school exercise or at a civic celebration, is free from any copyright restriction.

Even more far-reaching in practical effect are the limits drawn around the exclusive rights of authors by the accretion of custom and pronouncements of the courts. A simple illustration is one so basic that we take it for granted and don't even think of it as a limitation on an author's rights -- namely, that anyone is free to read or recite a work privately, or to lend or give his copy of it to someone else, or to copy it down for his own private use.

Another basic concept is that copyright does not give the author any exclusive right to the ideas embodied in his work. Anyone else is free to write about the same subject matter, or to express the same thought or convey the same information in his own words. For the advancement of learning, authors, teachers, and researchers must gather information and ideas from the works of their predecessors. So it is that ideas are said to be as free as the wind; what copyright protects is the author's own expression of the idea -- in words or music or pictures of his own creation. Other persons may not copy the author's expression, though they are free to express in their own way the same thought or concept.

Examples: histories and biographies,
Eisenschiml v. Fawcett
Greenbie v. Noble
(Anna Ella Carroll)

Ideas presented in copyrighted works are also freely available to anyone for practical use.

Examples: Baker v. Selden
Bank Night (affiliated
Enterprise v. Gruber)
Muller v. Triborough Bridge

I come now to the limitation on copyright that perhaps comes into practical operation most frequently, and is of the most interest to libraries. This is the doctrine of "fair use". It has been called the "safety valve" of copyright, and it is one of the most important elements in maintaining the balance between the two aims of the copyright law: to give authors their just reward, but also to make their works available to the public for beneficial use. Stated very simply -- too simply to be a useful guide -- the doctrine of "fair use" holds that, for legitimate purposes, which will not cut into the potential market for the sale of the author's work, it is permissible to copy from his work to some limited extent.

With the doctrine of "fair use," we arrive at the problem that seems to be foremost for libraries: i.e., in the light of the principles of fair use, how far are libraries justified in going in making copies of copyrighted materials in their collections for their patrons?

We should first take a quick look at the doctrine of "fair use" in general.

"Fair use" cannot be defined in precise terms. I cannot offer you any mathematical formula as to how much of a work may be copied for any particular purpose. Trying to define "fair use" would be much the same as trying to define "good faith" or "ethical conduct" or "honest dealing". One man has suggested that as good a pragmatic test as any, of fair use, is to ask oneself: if I were the author or publisher of this work, would I think that this particular use without my permission is fair?

"Fair use" is nowhere mentioned in the present copyright law of the United States, though it would be provided for specifically in the proposed new law now pending in Congress. Its equivalent, under the name of "fair dealing," appears in the law of the United Kingdom, which extends to a number of the Caribbean islands.

The doctrine of "fair use" was developed by the courts, over many years, in a variety of situations. For the most part, the court decisions have dealt with cases in which a part of one author's work was quoted by another writer. Quotation was held to be fair use when made to a reasonable extend for purposes such as review or criticism, or to illustrate or emphasize a point. In developing the fair use doctrine, the courts have adhered to the basic copyright principle of protecting copyright owners against copying that may make inroads into the potential market for their works; but at the same time the courts have responded to the need for flexibility by allowing, as fair use, limited copying for socially useful purposes where the value of the copyright would not be appreciably affected.

The proposed new copyright law for the United States sets forth the main factors that the courts have enunciated for determining what is fair use. These factors are: (1) the purpose and character of the use; (2) the nature of the copyright work; (3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

The proposed new law mentions, as examples of permissible purposes, "criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, or research".

With respect to the nature of the work, extracting informational passages from technical works, for example, would be easier to justify than copying an act from a play; for another example, there would usually be less reason, for purposes of research, to copy musical scores or photographs than to copy textual material.

As for amount and substantiality, it would be relatively easy to justify copying two pages from a 100-page treatise (except, perhaps, where those two pages were the entire summary and conclusion, and therefore the very core of the treatise); but relatively difficult to justify copying 50 of the 100 pages where copies were available for purchase.

The doctrine of fair use has been cited as a basis for justifying the limited copying of material in libraries for purposes of research and study. The extent to which copying in these circumstances may be permitted as a fair use has not, as far as I know, been the subject of adjudication by any court in the United States. But commentators have presented the rationale that the making of a single copy of a reasonable portion of a work for private reference use is within the framework of the recognized criteria of fair use.

Running parallel with the fair use doctrine is the longstanding and accepted custom whereby scholars have felt free to copy by hand any excerpts they wished to have as notes for their reference use. It is argued that making a copy for the same purpose by a photocopying device is equally justified, and that scholars should not be denied the labor-saving benefit of modern devices.

Photocopying, however, has complicated the problem. What the scholar could copy by hand was inherently limited by the process itself; he would rarely copy the whole of a lengthy work, and he was not likely to make more than one copy. Photocopying machines have made it easy to copy extensively and in multiple copies. Instead of being merely a labor-saving substitute for hand copying, these machines are now capable of substituting for the printing press, and their use for multiple reproduction may become part of the process of publishing. It is this, I believe that has made copyright owners fearful that photocopying may get out of hand to such an extent as to compete with the potential market for regularly published copies.

On behalf of libraries and scholarly and research organizations, it has been urged that the library's function is to provide materials for research; that the needs of researchers for library materials cannot be met effectively through loans; and that researchers should not be required to copy reference material laboriously by hand.

On the basis of such considerations, a group of research organizations and an association of publishers reached what was called a "Gentlemen's Agreement" in 1937. This was not, in fact, a binding agreement, but it indicates the thinking on both sides at that time. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" stated, in substance, that a library could make a single photocopy of a part of a book or periodical volume in its collections for delivery to a scholar who represented in writing that he desired the photocopy in lieu of a loan, or in place of manual transcription, and solely for the purpose of research.

In 1941 the American Library Association adopted a statement of policy for its members, which accepted the substance of the "Gentlemen's Agreement".

Since that ime, all concerned have become more acutely aware of the problem, as copying machines have become more efficient and more common and the cost per copy has come down.

In the late 1950's the major national library associations formed a joint committee to consider the problem of photocopying by libraries as fair use. The joint committee assembled information on the photocopying practices of libraries generally and conducted studies of the actual photocopying carried on in several large research and university libraries over a period of time. It concluded, in a report made in 1961, that what the libraries were doing in supplying to patrons upon request, single photocopies or copyrighted material, mostly of individual articles in journals, was in line with traditional library service and was not injuring copyright owners. It recommended that libraries adopt the policy of supplying a single photocopy of any material upon request, with the later qualification that before making a copy of an entire work, the library should try to ascertain whether a copy is available through normal trade channels. I understand this policy has been adopted by many libraries.

In recent months, representatives of library associations on one side, and of author and publisher groups on the other, have been working toward an agreement on provisions to be included in the proposed new law dealing specifically with library photocopying. It is too early to say what they are likely to agree upon, but a mutual understanding seems likely to be worked out as to the conditions under which libraries may make copies for three purposes: (1) to have manuscripts in one library available also in copies placed in libraries elsewhere; (2) to replace a work in a library that has been damaged or is deteriorating; and (3) to provide single copies of a part of a work to users for research or study.

I have spent much of my time -- and deservedly so, I think -- on library photocopying. I should like now to cover briefly, several other aspects of copyright law that have been of interest to library groups.

In many countries of the world, including the United Kingdom and France, copyright protection is automatic; that is, every work of authorship that can be protected by copyright is automatically protected until the copyright term runs out; and the term usually runs until 50 years after the death of the author.

In the United States, works are protected automatically until they are published; but when published, the copies must bear a notice of copyright. This notice consists of the word "copyright" or the symbol c-in-a-circle, together with the name of the copyright owner and, for most works, the year date of first publication. If a published work does not bear the copyright notice, users are generally entitled to assume that the work is in the public domain. If it does bear the notice, it must be assumed that the work is protected until the copyright term runs out; the term is at least 28 years from publication, and is 56 years from publication if the copyright is renewed.

At an earlier stage of the discussions of the proposed new law, some author groups urged that the requirements of a notice in published copies be eliminated. Librarians and educators, among others, took a strong position in favor of keeping the notice requirement. The notice is valuable to them, they said, bolh as a convenient source of information about the copyright status of a work, and as an indication, by the year date, of its recency, particularly for works that appear in succeeding editions.

Although most other countries do not require a copyright notice, more and more of the works published in those other countries bear the notice so that they will be protected in the United States and elsewhere. The Universal Copyright Convention, to which 57 countries belong, specifies that if a published work originating in any of the member countries bears the prescribed notice, the work will be given copyright protection with no other requirement in all of the member countries.

The notice requirement in the present United States law has been the source of considerable trouble, however. Its grave fault has been that technical omissions and errors in complying with the rather rigid specifications for the notice could often bring about the forfeiture of copyright. The proposed new law tries to solve this. It continues to require that a copyright notice be placed on published copies, but it seeks to avoid forfeitures by allowing omissions or errors to be cured. So, where the notice has been omitted, the copyright could be preserved by making a registration within five years after the publication of copies without the notice. Nevertheless, anyone who acts in good faith in reliance upon the absence of a notice, and thereby infringes innocently, would be shielded from liability for the infringement.

Manuscripts. One of the fundamental changes that the proposed new law would bring about in the United States copyright system would have consequences of real significance for libraries having manuscript collections. At present, unpublished works are subject to the literary property rights of the author and his heirs, under the common law, with no time limit. So, there is always the possibility today that the author's heirs may assert their literary property rights in old manuscripts.

The proposed new law would do away with common law literary property, granting instead copyright protection under the statute to unpublished as well as published works. But the copyright in all cases would expire after the term fixed in the statute: manuscripts would then go into the public domain 50 years after the author's death or, if the author is unknown, when the manuscript is 100 years old.

The proposed new law also contains another innovation regarding manuscripts and other unpublished materials in the collections of any nonprofit archival institution. The bill explicitly permits any such institution to make facsimile copies of unpublished works in its collections "for purposes of preservation and security, or for deposit for research use in any other such institution". The making of such copies today may well be a violation of the literary property rights of the author of his heirs.

Library groups have recently asked that the principle underlying this provision on the reproduction of manuscripts for their preservation, be extended so as to permit any library to make a replacement copy, for its own collections, of a published copy of a work owned by it that has been damaged or is deteriorating. As I indicated earlier, provisions to accomplish this are now being worked out.

Most countries have some legal requirement that copies of works published domestically be deposited in their national libraries. In the United States, the copyright law calls for the deposit in the Copyright Office of two copies of every work published with a notice of copyright. The deposit is made in conjunction with registration of the copyright, and all deposit copies are available to the Library of Congress for addition to its collections of for exchange with other libraries.

The Library of Congress does not take all the deposits made in the Copyright Office. Among the deposited articles are such items, not wanted by the Library, as advertising matter, trade catalogs, toys, fabric designs, and a variety of ephemera. But during the past year, for example, out of the total number of about 485,000 articles deposited, the Library took about 312,000.

The Copyright Office issues semiannual printed catalogs of all the works it registers. They are issued in several parts for different classes of works, and they are supplied to depository libraries throughout the United States as well as being offered for sale to the public. Many people have found them valuable sources of information, not only about the copyright in particular works, but also for general bibliographic data.

Let me return now to a topic I have barely mentioned in passing -- the term for which copyright endures, and at the end of which the work goes into the public domain. One of the most important changes that would be made in the proposed new law relates to this point. Our present term of 28 years from publication of the work plus a renewal for another 28 years leaves the United States standing virtually alone in the world. Almost all other countries have a copyright term running for the life of the author and a period of years after his death; and most commonly, this period after death is 50 years. In an era of world-wide distribution and transmission of works of authorship, our unique term of copyright has become an anachronism and causes complications in the international uses of works. The bill for a new law adopts, for works created in the future, the term most prevalent throughout the world: the life of the author plus 50 years.

There are some situations of course, in which the term cannot be measured from the author's death. In this category are anonymous works and the many works of corporate authorship. For these works the bill provides for a term of 75 years from publication or, to take care of unpublished works, 100 years from their creation.

Some groups of librarians and educators expressed concern that, if the term is based on the author's life, it may often be difficult, and sometimes impossible, to ascertain when an obscure author died. The bill has a special provision to meet this problem. It provides for a record of the death dates of authors to be kept in the Copyright Office; and if the Office cannot provide information as to when an author died, a user may act on the assumption that the copyright in his work expired 75 years after its publication or 100 years after its creation, whichever is earlier.

Next, a word about international copyright. Excluding some of the newest and smallest countries of the world, most countries are members of one or both of two international copyright conventions. The older of these conventions -- that of the Berne Union -- has 58 countries plus a number of their dependencies as members. The United States does not belong to the Berne Union because our present law does not come up to the high standards of copyright protection required for membership.

The newer convention has 57 countries plus dependencies as members. This one is known as the Universal Copyright Convention and the United States is a member.

Some 34 countries adhere to both conventions, and, if I have figured this correctly, 24 additional countries adhere to the Berne Union only, and 23 to the Universal Convention only.

The fundamental principle underlying both conventions is that each member country will accord, to works originating in the other member countries, the same copyright protection that it accords to its own domestic works.

It would be good, I suppose, to finish with a glance at the future. I am not so bold as to predict what libraries will be like, and how they will supply material to the public, in 50 or even 20 years from now. But the possibilities foreshadowed by new technology are fantastic.

We already know of processes of microreproduction that will give us all the pages of the usual book on a single card of the size of a present library catalog card. We know of devices that will project magnified images from such microcards, page by page, for easy reading. Telephonic devices will reproduce a page of print at any distant place connected with the telephone network. Over similar networks the printed page will be shown at distant points, whenever desired, on a television screen. Computers will contain in storage large masses of documents that can be reproduced upon demand wherever there is a hook-up with the system.

These and similar marvels are now in an early stage of development, and the present prototypes are much too costly and create too many problems to become practical for general use for quite a few years to come. What does seem predictable is that, in time to come, works of authorship -- copyright materials that are the stuff libraries are made of -- will be "published" (if that word will still be appropriate), and libraries will circulate them, in ways quite different from any we have experienced.

As that day approaches, the copyright law as we now think of it, will no doubt need to be replaced by wholly new concepts to achieve the purposes -- if they are then still our purposes -- of rewarding authors and making their works available to the public.

V

PROBLEMS OF PHOTOCOPYING

by

Paulita C. Maldonado de De la Torre
Director
Caribbean Regional Library

The ever increasing volume of publications coming off the presses every day make it impossible for any one library to be self sufficient. Even in an ideal situation where budgetary considerations are not important, there are other conditions that affect the acquisitions of materials for an institution. Especially in this area, we are all familiar with some of them as they are problems we have discussed for some time trying to find solutions to them. To name just two, I will mention the difficulty of knowing what is published until it is not possible to acquire it, and secondary, the limited number of copies which are frequently printed preventing interested institutions from acquiring them. On the other hand, there may be internal reasons that may force an institution to make the decision to copy the material. As an example we may take the lack of floor space.

Collections grow at much greater rate than space is provided for. Most libraries are in dire need of floor space. Wouldn't these be reasons to undertake a microfilming project? But how many institutions could do so on their own? Would a cooperative venture be possible? If so, how would such a project be affected by copyright laws?

Going back to my first statement, we all have to agree that there is need to rely on the resources of other libraries, special collections and archives. This is true of all libraries be them special, public, university or research libraries.

The traditional way of sharing resources has been, and to a large extent still is, inter-library loans. But when inter-library loans are not feasible, as it has been expressed that it has not, users have been in the past forced to travel long distances so as to be able to consult the material needed, provided he had been able to locate it, or he has had to do without the most suited material for his purpose. However, the extraordinary increase, improvement and availability of photoreproduction equipment has opened new possibilities for all of us. In fact, it has made us greatly dependent on these methods for the procurement of needed material. Not only institutions have photocopying services handy, but now more than ever students are able to afford the use of photocopying equipment and make requests for such service.

There is little need to delve into the advantages of such methods. Resources are made available to those needing them without affecting in any way the services offered by the library without having to worry about the possibility of losing the material. There is no need to lend a book and be without it maybe for weeks when only a few pages are needed. We just heard yesterday from an archivist express his position on the value and usefulness copying methods would have for him --enabling him to make the material available to others while at the same time performing his duty of preserving them. There is also the quality of photocopies, but need we go on?

In respect to the Caribbean Regional Library, because of its special situation and commitments, we did all we could to obtain for the Library the benefits of copying services. For those unfamiliar with our collection it must be mentioned that one of the provisions of the trust which gave the custody of the Library to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, was to enrich the collection and administer it for the benefit of the area. An agreement with

University Microfilms made this possible. It has been a year now that we have undertaken to offer this service and have found that it is most useful to institutions and individuals making use of the collection. A careful and minute evaluation of the copying services rendered has not been made, but the wide variety of requests and the frequency of them makes me say that it is fulfilling a great need. By this, I do not mean to say that we have not made interlibrary loans. We have processed many and I guess we will always be processing many. But not all materials can be copied nor does everybody want a copy of the material to own.

We have had orders for pages from book chapters, newspapers, articles, and even complete publications requested by institutions as by individuals. I must confess that at times I have wondered and worried about the copying of materials and the problems that may arise as the service and collection is better known. Let us take, for instance, orders for:

1) Single copies by libraries:

Library copying is not a recent development, but instead came into being as libraries were organized. What has changed now are the methods used for copying. Libraries exist for the purpose of dissemination, disseminating information which may mean "copying" in one way or another. It is generally believed that the making of single copies are not detrimental to the interests of copyright holders. However, is a single copy of a publication made for an institution miles away, which will make the material available to a vast, different clientele a violation of copyright privileges? Would it be a violation of copyright privileges if several copies are made for different institutions in different geographical locations that will be serving different clientele?

2) Regarding fair use:

I am not certain that I would be able to clearly and confidentially determine the meaning of fair use in regard to research and teaching of copyrighted material. To what extent is a library or a librarian responsible for the making of a copy at the request of a user.

3) Our next item, Multiple copies, was answered in Dr. Goldman's paper regarding Multiple Copies and it was the experience of Mr. Harrer, when a book is requested in multiple copies.

4) Lastly, there are some areas which are not easily classified. Are all government publications, public documents not restricted by copyright? Or if a book has no indications that it is copyrighted, can it be copied without restrictions? One of the purposes of this Conference is to become acquainted with copyright laws of the countries in the Caribbean which is one of the interests of all those present. We all are interested in offering a better service to our users but we are also concerned with the limitations that are placed by law and do not want to be liable to violate any such law by ignorance or by an overjealous attitude in the service we want to offer.

The questionsraised in this paper have a two fold purpose. They are items that have worried me as responsible for the copying operation of the Library and though all of the instances have not been experienced, they may be at some time in the future, as the service increases, I am sure the above has been the concern of other libraries. The reading of the Copyright law itself does not necessarily clear up doubts that may come up, since the lack of experience in the field, and the desire to offer the service may be responsible for a misinterpretation.

Besides pointing out some of the problems areas, relating to this service, I want to invite those present to avail themselves of the opportunity of consulting an authority in the field, such as we have here today.

I must say that, and I mentioned it to Mr. Goldman, when I spoke to him, that I have presented this paper and have raised these questions. But I have asked him to be the resource person in the answering of them.

Thank you.

CENTRE D'ETUDES REGIONALES ANTILLES-GUYANE - MARTINIQUE

Par

M. Jean-Pierre Jardel

Le C.E.R.A.G. est trés heureux de participer à cette conférence internationale de Porto-Rico, organisée par la C.O.D.E.C.A. et d'y apporter sa modeste contribution. Qu'il nous soit permis de présenter rapidement cet organisme de recherches et les buts qu'il poursuit.

Le C.E.R.A.G. - Centre d'Etudes Régionales Antilles-Guyane a son siège social à Fort-de-France. C'est un organisme privé, regi par la loi de 1901. A son conseil d'administration siégent les plus hautes autorités universitaires du département: Monsieur le Recteur de l'académie de Bordeaux, représenté par la Directeur de l'Institut Vizioz, Monsieur le Vice-Recteur de la Martinique, et des personalités du monde du commerce et de l'industrie.

Le C.E.R.A.G. se propose:

1. d'encourager toutes les recherches économiques, historiques, anthropologiques, etc., sur le monde caraibe, et de les publier.

2. de participer au recensement et à la mise en valeur de l'équipement culturel de la Martinique et des Antilles. C'est dans ce dernier but que le C.E.R.A.G. à décidé au mois de janvier 1968 d'établir une liste bibliographique de tous les ouvrages et articles concernant la Martinique. A cette date il n'existait en effet dans l'ile aucun fichier permettant aux chercheurs de trouver rapidement les références nécessaires á leurs enquêtes. Les seuls fichiers que l'on pouvait trouver, c'est-a-dire ceux des Archives départementales, et de la Bibliothèque Schoelcher à Fort-de-France, étaient et sont toujours trés incomplets.

Pour établir un fichier des ouvrages et articles traintant de cette ile de la Caraibe, nous sommes partis d'un livre publié en 1926 par Jacques Gazin et intitulé: "Eléments de bibliographie méthodique et historique de la Martinique". Puis, nous avons essayé de compléter cette bibliographie en recherchant tous les livres et articles parus depuis cette date. A cet effect, nous avons consulté diverses sources bibliographiques. Nous signalons tout particulièrement le "*Repertoire bibliographique de la littérature militaire et coloniale francaise depuis cent ans*, "du commandant Favitzki, publié à la Maison du Livre Francais, en 1935. Il faut signaler également l'ouvrage collectif de messieurs Martineau A., Roussier P., et Tramond J., paru sous le titre "Bibliographie d'histoire coloniale, 1900-1930," dont il existe un exemplaire qux Archives départementales. Lin R. Blanchard, en 1942, a dressé dans un brochure ronéotypée une liste d'ouvrages et d'articles de journaux se trouvant à la "Library of Congress": "Martinique: a selected list of references." Tout récemment, en 1967, Monsieur Etienne Taillemite a publié "L'inventaire de la série colonie," Paris, Imprimerie Nationale.

Il existe aussi plusieurs bibliographies partielles et spécialisées, à la fin de certaines études telles les bibliographies d'Eugene Revert "La Martinique," Paris, Nouvelles Editions Latines, 1949, de Guy Lasserre "La Guadeloupe, étude géographique," Bordeaux, 1961, Liliane Chauleau "La Société a la Martinique au XVII e siècle (1635-1713)", Caen, 1966, de Gabriel Debien, parues dans plusiers revues "Caribbean Studies" et "Revue d'histoire de l'Amerique francaise".

La consultation de toutes ces listes bibliographiques a permis au C.E.R.A.G. d'établir un fichier de base compartant cinq mille titres, classés sous trente-six rubriques telles que archéologie, histoire, geographie, economie....

Grace à ce ficher, le C.E.R.A.G. à pu composer un numéro spécial de ses cahiers, actuellemt sous presse. Ce cahier comprend un classement par matiéres, suivi d' un index alphabétique des noms d'auteurs. Quand cela était possible, nous avons indiqué les archives et bibliothèques ou l'on peut trouver ces livres. Les principaux établissements sont la Bibliothéque Nationale de Paris, les Archives départementales de la Martinique, la Bibliothèque Schoelcher, la library of Congress à Washington, et la Bibliothèque du Département d'Anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal. Par ailleurs de nombreux documents peuvent être consultés aux Archives des ports de Bordeaux, la Rochelle et Nantes.

Dans ce numéro spécial, probablement disponible en juin 1969, de nombreuses lacunes apparaîtront aux yeux des spécialistes. Pour certains ouvrages nous n'avons pas pu retrouver le prénom des auteurs, pour d'autres la date de parution ou le nombre de pages. Le C.E.R.A.G. essaiéra dans la mesure du possible de combler ces lacunes et de faire des mises à jour périodiques.

En ce qui concerne les propositions de coopération entre les diverses bibliothèques des Antilles, le C.E.R.A.G. constate qu'il existe trois types de problèmes pouvant géner cette coopération:

1. Problèmes relatifs aux organismes ou institutions: Les

bibliothèques et centres de documentation peuvent dépendre d'organismes officiels ou privés. Dans le premier cas il y a peu d'autonomie de décisions. Au contrarie dans le second cas les décisions peuvent être prises beaucoup plus rapidement.

2. Problèmes relatifs aux hommes: Les bibliothèques emploient un personnel plus ou moins nombreux, et celui-ci est plus ou moins specialisé.

3. Problèmes matériels: L'équipment en machines, en microfilms etc, est plus ou moins important. Cela dépend non seulement des crédits dont disposent les centres, mais aussi de la direction administrative qui peut attacher plus ou moins d'intérêt à la possession d'un tel matériel.

Compte tenu de ces difficultés, le C.E.R.A.G. propose:

1. Que chaque organisme, représenté à la conference de la C.O.D.E.C.A., nomme un représentant responsable de la l'établissement d'une liste bibliographique des ouvrages et articles publiés sur l'île ou le pays dans lequel se trove cet organisme.

2. Que toutes les listes ainsi établies, et mises à jour périodiquement, soient envoyées à un organisme central qu'il convient de choisir. Cet organisme central pourrait être choisi en fonction de l'importance de son organisation et de ses moyens techniques. Nous pensons tout spécialment à la C.O.D.E.C.A....

3. Le C.E.R.A.G. pense enfin qu'il serait souhaitable qu'un spécialiste fasse une tournée des diverses bibliothèques et centres de documentation pour coordonner les travaux et la mise sur fiches des ouvrages.

Nous espérons que ses propositions contribueront à rendre plus éfficace la cooperation entre les diverses bibliothèques de la Caraibe.

CENTRE D'ETUDES REGIONALES ANTILLES - GUYANE - MARTINIQUE

by

Jean-Pierre Jardel
C.E.R.A.G.
Fort-de-France
Martinique

(English Version)

CERAG is glad to participate in this International Conference hel in Puerto Rico under the auspices of CODECA and to be able to make a modest contribution to it.

Allow us to make a brief description of the organization of CERAG and of its objectives.

CERAG - Centre d'Etudes Régionales Antilles-Guyana with headquarters at Fort-de-France, Martinique is a private institution regulated by the Act of 1901. Its Administrative Council is composed of the highest university authorities of the Departments: the Chancellor of the Academy of Bordeaux, represented by the Director of the Vizioz Institute, the Vice-Chancellor of Martinique; and by other personalities from the world of commerce and industry.

CERAG'S objectives are:

1- To encourage and to publish all economic, historic and authropologic research related to the Caribbean area.

2- To participate in the census and upraising of the cultural heritage of Martinique and the Antilles.

With this last objective in mind, CERAG undertook, in January 1968, the task of preparing a bibliographic list of all the works and articles on Martinique. At that time there were no catalogs in the island which would allow researchers to locate immediately, the references needed for their study. The sole catalogs available, those of the Archives of the Department and of the Schoelcher Library in Fort-de-France were and still are incomplete.

In order to build up a catalog of works and articles about the island we used as a basis the book published in 1926 by Jacques Gazin entitled "Eléments de bibliographie méthodique et historique de la Martinique". Then we tried to complete this bibliography by locating all the books and articles published after that date. To do this we consulted several bibliographic sources. We will mention in a very special way the "Répertoire bibliographique de la littérature militaire et coloniale francaise depuis cent ans" by Commander Favitzki and published by Maison du Livre Francais in 1935. It is also important to mention the work of A. Martineau, P.

Roussier and J. Tramond published under the title of "Bibliographie d'histoire coloniale, 1900-1930" of which there is a copy in the Archives of the Department. In 1942 Lin R. Blanchard prepared a brochure containing a list of the works and newspaper articles in the Library of Congress: "Martinique, A Selected List of References." Recently, in 1967, Etienne Taillemite published "L'inventaire de la série coloniale", Paris, Imprimeire Nationale.

There are several partial and specialized bibliographies for particular studies such as the bibliographies by Eugene Revert, "La Martinique", Paris, Nouvelles Editions Latines, 1949; by Guy Lasserre, "La Guadeloupe, étude géographique", Bordeaux, 1961; by Liliane Chauleau, "La sociéte a la Martinique au XIIe, siecle, 1635-1713", Caen, 1966; and the bibliographies by Gabriel Debien published in several periodicals: Caribbean Studies and Revue d'histoire de l'Amérique francaise.

All these bibliographies have permitted CERAG to build up a basic catalog containing 5,000 entries under 36 different subject headings such as archeology, history, geology, economics, etc.

Thanks to this catalog, CERAG has been able to prepare a special issue of Cahiers, in press at this moment. The publication contains subject entries followed by an alphabetical index at authors' names. As far as possible we have indicated the name of the Archive or Library where the publications may be found. The main institutions are the National Library of Paris, the Archives of Martinique, Schoelcher Library, the Library of Congress and the Bibliotheque d'Anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal. Besides, numerous documents can be consulted at the ports of Bordeaux, la Rochele and Nantes.

This special number will probably appear in June 1969. It contains many gaps that will be discovered by a specialist. In some cases we have been unable to find the complete name of the author and in other cases the date of publication or the number of pages is missing. As far as possible CERAG will try to cope with all these gaps and to make a periodical up-dating of the publication.

Concerning the proposal for collaboration between the various libraries of the Caribbean, CERAG has found out that there are three problems that may hinder such collaboration:

1- Problems related to the organizations or institutions: Libraries or Document Centers depend either on public or private institutions. In the first case they have very little scope for decision whereas in the second case decisions are more rapidly made.

2- Problems related to human resources: The size of the personnel and its qualifications varies from one library to another.

3- Problems related to physical facilities: The use of machines, microfilm, etc. will depend not only on the financial facilities of the institution but on the administrative policy which may or may not consider important to have such equipment.

In view of these difficulties CERAG recommends:

1- That each institution represented at the CODECA Conference name a representative responsible for preparing a bibliographic list of works and articles published about the island or country it represents;

2- That these lists, once completed and periodically up-dated, be sent to a central institution to be selected at the Conference; this institution could be selected on account of its importance and technical facilities. We have CODECA specially in mind....;

3- That a specialist be sent to the different libraries and document centers to coordinate the work and the preparation of catalog cards.

We hope that these recommendations will contribute to render collaboration between the libraries of the Caribbean more effective.

Appendix B

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 1

Title: Copyright and depository Laws

Author: Chalmer St. Hill
Barbados

I. Legislation relating to copyright and deposit of the national publications of Barbados is comprehended in the acts enumerated below:

1. An Act to provide for the Registration of Newspapers [20 February 1900] The title for citation purpose is the

Registration of Newspapers Act, 1900

The Act after precise definition of the terminology e.g. "newspaper," "proprietor." proceeds to lay down the obligations devolving on printers and publishers of newspapers in respect of making and annual return to the Registrar, the details of the return to state "(a) the title of newspaper (b) names of all the proprietors of such newspapers together with their respective occupations, places of business (if any), and places of residence." The relevance of the Registration of Newspapers Act to the Public Library lies in the provisions of section nine of the Act. The section reads as follows:

Sections 9 (1) "It shall be the duty of the publishers for the time being of every newspaper to forward within seven days after publication to the Librarian of the Public Library, who shall give a receipt therefor if required, a copy to be signed by the editor or publisher of every issue of the newspaper printed and published by them. Such copies shall not be for the use of the general public but shall be filed by the Librarian in the Public Library.

(2) Any such publisher who shall fail to comply with the provisions of the preceding subsection shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound."

2. An Act relating to the law of Copyright [22 May 1915.]

The title for citation purposes is the Copyright Act, 1915.

The Act makes provision for 'the application of section fourteen of the (imperial) Copyright Act, 1911, to the importation into this Colony of works made out of this colony.

The imperial Copyright Act, 1911 referred to here is the statute enacted in the parliament of Great Britain and entitled An Act to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Copyright /16 December, 1911/. This Act was to have application to all parts of His Majesty's dominions; and gave protection for authors copyright in respect of every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if such published work was first published within parts of His Majesty's dominions.

The (Barbados) Copyright Act, 1915 specifically empowers the Comptroller of Customs to take such action as required to ensure that there be no infringement of copyright through importation of prohibited copies of works.

3. An Act to amend the Copyright Act, 1915, so as to provide for the preservation of copies of books. Its short title in use is the Copyright (17th February, 1956) (Amendment) Act 1956. The amendment incorporate in the Act consists of the addition of a section four to the three original sections of the Copyright Act, 1915.

The Section begins as follows:

(1) The publisher of every book published in the Island shall, within one month after the publication deliver, at his own expense ——

(a) One copy of the book to the Public Librarian who shall give a written receipt for it; and

(b) one copy of the book to the Library of the University College of the West Indies:

The Section specifies in detail the format of the copy to be delivered and defines the term book in the most precise language.

4. An Act to amend the Copyright Act, 1915 (29th March, 1965)

The short citation of the Act is the Copyright (Amendment) Act, 1965. The Act couches in the following terms the provision for another deposit of publications:

(c)"one copy of the book to the Library of the College of Arts and Science in Barbados."

II. It will be noted that in fact there are only two main statutes governing the copyright and deposit of the national publications. First, the Registration of Newspapers Act, 1900. Its provisions have stood the test of the years without need for revision or amendment. In contrast the second statute, namely the Copyright Act, 1915, has had to be built up piecemeal to meet the changing conditions in the society. The original Act seems to have taken for granted all the articles relating to copyright definition and its effects which were spelt out in the Imperial Copyright Act, 1911. Rigorous observation of these acts should prove adequate for safeguarding the country's publications.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: List of Locally Published Periodicals Maintained at the Centre for Multi Racial Studies

Author: Alan Moss - Centre for Multi Racial Studies - Barbados

1-	Barbados Family Planning Assoc.	Report. 13th	1967-68-
2-	Barbados Family Planning Assoc.	Quarterly review.	v.1, no.1- 1968-
3-	Black Star		v.1, no.2- 1967-
4-	Caribbean Family Planning Assoc.	Newsletter	no. 1- 1967-
5-	The Unionist		v. 1, no. 1- 1968-
6-	University of the West Indies, Cave Hill. Library.	Recent additions.	June, 1968 -

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 2A

Title: List of Periodicals and Newspapers Currently Published in Barbados

Author: Chalmer St. Hill
Barbados

The list below is of material located in the Public Library. It does not, as a rule, include publications which ceased prior to 1950.

Periodical publications, other than newspapers, may be divided into two classes, as follows:

(a) Periodical reports of Government Departments/Ministries and Schools' annuals

These reports are irregular

(b) General Periodicals

Public Library is unable to issue a definitive list of the periodicals currently published in Barbados. Those deposited and located in the Reference Department local collection are:

The Bajan and South Caribbean; edited by George Hunte. Bridgetown, Advocate. 1953 -

Barbados diocesan magazine. Bridgetown, Advocate. 1955- (a few nos. are missing).

Barbados nursing journal. Bridgetown, Barbados Registered Nurses' Association. V. 1. No. 1, April-May, 1967: V. 1 No. 2, Sept. - Oct., 1967.

Barbados police magazine. Bridgetown, Advocate. (Title changed to Royal Barbados Police maganize with issue of V. 10. No. 1) V. 1 No. 1, Feb. 1950; no. 3 Feb. 1951; V. 2. No. 2, Aug. 1952; V. 3 Nos. 1,2,3,4, Sept. 1954, Sept. 1955, June 1956, December 1956 V. 4. Nos. 1,2,3, (June 1957, Dec. 1957, Sept. 1958): V. 5 No. 1, Sept. 1959: V. 6. No. 1, Sept. 1960: V. 7 Nos 1, 2 (Oct. 1961, Nov. 1962): V.8. No. 1, Dec. 1963. V.8, No. 1 (sic) May 1965: V. 9 No. 1, Dec. 1966: v. 10 No. 1 Dec. 1967.

Barbados teachers' journal. Bridgetown, Advocate. December 1968.

Barclays Caribbean bulletin; the latest news of production, trade and business conditions in the British Caribbean. (Barbados), Barclays Bank, D.C.O. 1958. (a few nos. are missing).

Bim. Bridgetown, Advocate. V. 1, Dec. 1942 -

Chepstow news. Bridgetown, Emtage Electrical co., ltd. V. 1. No. 7, Sept/Oct. 1968.

Continental Bajan; published by the Barbados Telephone Co., ltd. Bridgetown, Letchworth Press. No. 1, August 1967: No. 2, Feb. 1958: No. 4, May, 1968: No. 5, Aug. 1968: No. 6, Nov. 1968: No. 7, Feb. 1969.

Information bulletin (published by the Ministry of Education). Bridgetown. Duplicated. No. 2, March, 1968: No. 3, Dec. 1968.

The journal Commercial. Bridgetown, Advocate. Jan. 1959-

Journal of the Barbados Museum and Historical Society. Bridgetown, Advocate. v. 1, 1933-
Mothers' Union review. Bridgetown. Oct. 1962: Jan., April, Oct., 1963: Jan., April July, Oct., 1964: Jan., April, July, 1965: Jan., 1966: Oct., Dec., 1968.
Service: the bulletin of the Rotary Club of Barbados, West Indies. Bridgetown. Duplicated (Library has four issues none of which are dated).

The unionist: a publication of the Barbados Workers' Union. Bridgetown. Duplicated V.1, Dec., 1968-

(Note: The latest edition of The Bulletin: a periodical for teachers in Barbados is that for 1964).

Newsletter of the Barbados Civil Service Association. Bridgetown, Government Printing Office. V. 1. No. 1, June 1968: v. 1. No. 2, Sept., 1968.

St. Mary's Church monthly review. Bridgetown. Duplicated. April 1969.

Newspapers published currently or recently are as fallows:

ADVOCATE

1895 (Oct) - 1898 (June): 1898 (Oct.) - May 1968. July-Sept. 1898 not represented in stock register, nor is it on the shelves.

The following are termite-eaten:

1911 (Jan.- March): 1918 (Jan.-March): 1921*(July-Sept.): 1921*(Oct.-Dec.)
1927 (July-Sept.)*: 1930 (Apr.-June)*: 1930 (July-Sept.)*: 1931 (Jan.-March)
1933 (Oct.-Dec.): 1935 (Jan.-March)*: 1935 (Apr.-June): 1935 (July-Sept.)*
1937 (Sept.-Oct.): 1938 (Jan.-Feb.)*

*taken from case.

The following are dilapidated:

1906 (July-Sept.): 1906 (Oct.-Dec.): 1912 (Oct.-Dec.): 1915(Oct.-Dec.):
1927 (April-June).

ADVOCATE (ANTIGUA ED.)
1962 (Jan.-June).

ADVOCATE (ISLANDS ED.)

1962 (July) -

ADVOCATE (ST. LUCIA ED.)

1962 (Feb. - June)

ADVOCATE EVENING
1948 (Nov.) - 1956 (Feb.)

ADVOCATE - NEWS
May 1968 -

BARBADOS DAILY NEWS
1960 (May) - 1968 (May)

BARBADOS NEWS
1956 (May) - 1960 (Dec.): 1961 (Jan.) - 1964 (Dec.)

BARBADOS RECORDER
1941 (May) - 1959 (Dec.)

BEACON
1946 (Sept.)

CALYPSO
1963 (March) - 1966 (June)

OFFICIAL GAZETTE
1867 (April) - 1874 (Dec.): 1876 (Jan.) - 1877 (Dec.): 1879 (Jan.) - 1895 (June)
1896 (July) -

TORCH
1946 (Sept.) - 1960 (August)

TRUTH
1955 (June) -

MINUTES OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY (COMBINED)

1842-46: 1861-62: 1869-70: 1873-74: 1874-75: 1875-76: 1884-85: 1887-88:
1888-89: 1889-90: 1892-93 to 1895-96: 1897-98 to1899- 1900: 1901-02: 1902-03:
1906-07: 1908-09: 1911-12: 1913-14: 1914-15: 1916-17 to 1920-21: 1922-23 t
1928-29: 1930-31 to 1935-36: 1937-38 to 1940-41: 1942-44: 1944: 1944-46 t
1948-50.

MINUTES OF ASSEMBLY ONLY

1965-66: 1866-67.

DEBATES OF COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY (COMBINED)

1882-83: 1884-85: 1888-89: 1892-93: 1894-95: 1898-99: 1899-1900:
1900-01 to 1909-10: 1911-12 to 1920-21: 1922-23 to 1928-29: 1930-31 to
1935-36: 1937-38 to 1939-40: 1940 to 1944: 1944-46: 1946-48

DEBATES OF COUNCIL ONLY

1886-87: 1888-89: 1891-92: 1893-94.

DEBATES OF ASSEMBLY ONLY

1886-87: 1888-89: 1893-94: 1897-98.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 3

Title: Archives in Barbados

Author: M. J. Chandler
Barbados

See M. J. Chandler. A guide to records in Barbados. (Oxford, Blackwell, for the University of the West Indies, 1965)

and Report of the Caribbean Archives Conference held at the University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, September 20-27, 1965. Kingston, Jamaica, printed by Government Printer, 1967 p.p. 281-286, 409-419.

The Archives of Barbados date back of about 1647, twenty years after its first settlement, but the series of records are by no means complete from that date. The island Department of Archives was set up in 1964 and is assembling the records in renovated buildings at the Lazaretto, Black Rock, St. Michael. Many records of the 17th and 18th centuries have been affected by "brown decay", and those of the 19th and 20th centuries by acid decay, as well as by book-worm, termite and other pests. A building has recently been renovated and is being equipped as a repair shop and bindery. A Technical Assistant is now undergoing practical training in England, and will return to Barbados in May to start repair work.

Archives are transferred from Departments and private organizations; they are packed and moved by the Department of Archives, fumigated, cleaned and sorted. They are organized in groups according to their origin, and class lists are prepared. The work of processing and listing the records is usually far in arrears of transfers, so that many archives are not referenced nor immediately available for research. About 1200 liner feet of records have been transferred and shelved (though not necessarily referenced); and a further 2,5000 cu. ft. aprox. of records are awaiting sorting on the premises.

The Department is open to the public and there is at present no legal restriction on the availability of materials. In practice the Department keeps in line with British limitations and does not open records for research, unless they are public or non-confidential records, until they are 30 years old.

There are no depository laws affecting the Department of Archives except a recent Law Revision Act, 1967 (1967-49), under which one of nine copies of the revised edition of the Laws is to be delivered to the Archivist and retained for the purpose of record.

Files of newspapers before 1900 have recently been moved from the Public Library and lodged at the Department of Archives in order to relieve the pressure on space in the Public Library, which, however, retains microfilms of many of the newspapers to be used for reference purposes in preference to the originals.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems Facing the Barbados Public Library In Servicing the Community

Author: Chalmer St. Hill
Barbados

This brief report will restrict itself in the main to the context of service in so far as it relates to the field of copyright and of local publications. Even so, some of the limitations imposed on the Library service in these two respects may have general application.

An enumeration and evaluation of the problems concerned would result in the order shown below. Their actual relative importance as listed here, might be subject to question, however.

1. Personnel. Lack of staff of suitable qualification to seek out, collect and organise the relevant material, and to assist researchers and readers in its use.

2. Accommodation. (I) Reading room adequately furnished to cope with increasing clientele, (II) lack of space to house additional shelving etc. (III) need for air-conditioning so as to eliminate noise from traffic and the neighbourhood.

3. Absence of publishers. Publishing responsibility for books as contrasted to newspapers is not accepted by the local printing houses. Hence it is extremely difficult to ascertain the actual publishing output.

Problems 1 and 2 should be solved with the passage of time provided proposals for staff training and for library expansion as planned are systematically implemented.

Problem 3 at present seems quite intractable. Possible solution is the establishment of some machinery for compulsory registration of all publications.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No 4 A

Title: Problems, in order of importance, the Centre for Multi Racial Studies faces in servicing the community

Author: Alan Moss - Centre for Multi Racial Studies - Barbados

Since the Centre for Multi-Racial Studies is a research organization, the community it serves is a limited one, consisting primarily of the research workers attached to the Centre. The Library also has a responsibility to the community in general, however, in that it is housing, at the request of the Government of Barbados, the Richard B. Moore Collection, a collection of books pertaining to the history and culture of peoples of African descent, and it is a condition of our housing it that it shall be available, for reference only, to the general public.

The Library's greatest problem is lack of money, both for books and equipment. With an increased book-vote, the Library could expand its areas of interest from the Caribbean and Great Britain to encompass the very relevant developments in race relations in the U.S.A. and elsewhere, and also purchase more of the books and periodicals dealing with sociology, and anthropolgy in general. A microfilm reader on the premises would also be useful, although the College of Arts and Science Library, which is nearby, will shortly have its own reader, which will alleviate our problem.

Stemming from the above problem is that of lack of staff. At present the Library has only one member of staff, myself, and whereas this is adequate for the Centre's own collection, further staff is needed to expedite the cataloguing of the 15,000 volume Moore Collection, in order to make it available to the public.

With regard to book-selection, the two main problems are lack of a really current bibliography listing what is currently being published in the Caribbean, and distance from the larger publishing centres. A book may have been available for quite some time before it is reviewed in one of the specialist periodicals, the periodical has been received, and the book then ordered and received.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4 B

Title: Problems of the Department of Archives in servicing the community

Author: M. J. Chandler
Barbados

i) Large backlog of records at present kept in unsuitable storage conditions.

ii) Large backlog of repair work.

iii) Backlog of processing archives already transferred.

iv) Lack of photographic facilities of any sort.

Note. The staff and budget of the Department is small - two archivists, one repairer, one keeper and one clerical officer - with an annual budget (1969/70) of ECC $25,626 of which $21,226 are personal emoluments. The staff has been temporarily augmented from time to time by clerical assistance and cataloguing assistance; and the annual budget does not include capital works in renovating and equipping buildings. As premises grow, operations expand, and records increase, it is hoped that additional staff and finances will be made available. More rapid progress could not be looked for in a Department starting from scratch less than 5 years ago.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems Facing the Barbados Public Library In Its Participation in a Plan for Inter Library Cooperation

Author: Chalmer St. Hill
Barbados

The contribution which the Barbados Public Library could make towards a plan for inter-library cooperation would in the final analysis depend on the scope of the plan and date of its implementation.

Very few of the elements for successful participation in inter-library cooperation (if we restrict the term mainly to inter-library loans) exist at present. A quick survey of the Island's library scene reveals only a few well organised libraries, viz. the Library of the College of Arts and Sciences, Cave Hill; the Public Library, the Archives, and possibly the special libraries of the Barbados Museum, and the Institute of Social and Economic Research. Most of the other libraries are small or, as in the case of the Caribbean Meteorological Institute and the Centre for Multi-Racial Studies, in their infancy, or as in the case of the several libraries in government departments unorganised. There is thus no clear picture of the extent of the total national library book resources, and very little record of location of materials.

Major problems affecting cooperation are:

1. the absence of a national union catalogue;
2. the dearth of professional librarians;
3. the absence of a comprehensive national bibliography;
4. the slender finances of the Public Library.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 5A

Title: Problems, in order of importance, the Centre for Multi-Racial Studies envisages in order to participate in a plan for inter Library Cooperation.

Author: Alan Moss
Centre for Multi Racial Studies - Barbados

The main problem which would face the Library if it were to take part in a scheme of library cooperation is that unless the cooperative activity actually resulted in a saving of staff-time as a result of the end-product of the activity, it would be difficult to justify spending the staff-time on the activity.

As far as inter-library loan is concerned, our difficulties would be that we are expressly forbidden to lend books from the Moore Collection, which probably contains items which libraries of the area are more likely to wish to borrow, and as for our own material, we would not be keen on this being absent from the Library either. Photocopying would seem to be the answer, but our facilities are quite expensive and do not produce a really permanent image, and the only xerox machines available in the Island produce copies at a cost of 50 cents, which is quite prohibitive.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 5 B

Title: Problems of the Department of Archives in participating in a plan for inter-library cooperation.

Author: M. J. Chandler
Barbados

i) Lack of photographic facilities of any sort.

ii) Pressure of work on a staff at present too small to make inroads on the backlogs already commented on.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 1

Title: Copyright and Depository Laws in British Honduras

Author: The National Library of British Honduras

Chapter 217 of the 1958 Laws of British Honduras is an Ordinance dealing with copyright and the infringement of copyright.

Section 23 of the Library Service Ordinance No. 11 of 1960 and subsequent amendment ensures that the Library Board "may receive and shall be entitled to demand free of charge two copies of any book, pamphlet or report (including newspapers, periodicals, etc.) printed in British Honduras and intented for public distribution."

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: List of periodicals and newspapers currently published in British Honduras

Author: The National Library of British Honduras

"The Belize Times"	daily except Mondays	Complete file at Public Library
"The Belize Billboard"	daily except Mondays	Complete file at Public Library
"The Reporter"	weekly	Complete file at Public Library
"The Government Gazette"	weekly	Complete file at Public Library

no periodicals, but several school papers

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 3

Title: Archives in British Honduras

Author: The National Library of British Honduras

There is a National Archives set up under the Ministry of Education, with an Advisory Archives Board existing since 1966. The main Archives consist of 130 large volumes of documents and items of correspondence. There are rules for scrutiny of the archives for research, and microfilms and a microfilm reader are also available in connection with the National Archives. Annual reports have been published on the work of the National Archives. The Librarian serves as Archivist.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems Library Service of British Honduras faces in servicing the Community

Author: National Library

The National Library Service extends to 70 points throughout the country. In a developing country as ours, there is always the lack of sufficient money for development. Notwithstanding, the Ministry of Education is using every effort to have an orderly development of the National Library Service and the National Archives. The future must include a mobile library service for rural areas not yet covered, and there must be an aim to achieve complete coverage of the country with the free, standard, public library service now in process, and existing since 1935.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems in the matter of inter library cooperation

Author: The National Library of British Honduras

This is a matter that must be considered as plans develop. Since we have a National Library Service there is no problem in national inter-library cooperation. Nothing has been done in the matter of international inter-library cooperation.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 2

Title: Periodicals and Newspapers published in the British Virgin Islands

Author: British Virgin Islands Public Library

1. PERIODICALS

No periodicals are published in the British Virgin Islands.

2. NEWSPAPERS

The British Virgin Islands Newspaper is "THE ISLAND SUN". This is a weekly publication which carries some international news. "THE ISLAND SUN" is published since 1962 by Mr. Carlos Downing, Post Office Box 21, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 3

Title: Existence and Description of the Archives of the British Virgin Islands

Author: British Virgin Islands Public Library

The Archives of the British Virgin Islands are housed in the Administration Department, and are supervised by the Attorney General.

Even though the bulk of Government Documents (some dating back to 1700, most of which are in bad condition) are stored in the Archives, the material is in no organized order. This makes it difficult to know what documents are stored there-in, and also where to locate such documents.

The only material available from the Archives is "THE LAWS OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS", which may be had at the cost of $100.00 (U.S.) per set from His Honour the Administrator, Administrator's Office, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30- May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems in order of importance which the Virgin Islands Public Library faces in servicing the community

Author: British Virgin Islands Public Library

1. Meagre Library Grant

The Virgin Islands Public Library's greatest problem in serving the public is that we are allocated a very meagre Library Grant, (which for the past years has been $1600.00, but has in 1969 been increased to $2500.00); this must finance all expenditure except salaries. Because of limited funds, there is great demand for additional books (especially for the Juvenile Library) and other facilities which could improve the Library service.

2. (i) There is much difficulty in stimulating reading interest in those non-Library minded members of our communities.

(ii) The lack of cooperation by some readers, to respond to overdue notices.

3. Service to Rural Areas and Out Islands

(i) Rural Areas- Improvement of Mobile Service

The lack of a proper Mobile Library and of an adequate supply of books, makes it extremely difficult to give efficient service to the residents of the rural areas.

(ii) Out Islands

The transport of books poses the problem of Headquarters not being able to supply books to the Deposit Station as frequently as desired.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30- May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems, in order of importance, the Virgin Islands Public Library faces in order to participate in a plan for Inter Library Co-operation

Author: British Virgin Islands Public Library

1. FINANCE

Financial problems will make it difficult for the Virgin Islands Public Library to be represented at subsequent conferences.

2. MATERIAL FOR EXCHANGE

Because there is only one publication in the British Virgin Islands, the Virgin Islands Public Library will be faced with the problem of material for exchange.

3. PHOTOCOPYING

The lack of Photocopying facilities will made it impossible on this Library's part to supply photocopied material to other Libraries.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 1

Title: Report on the Copyright and Depository Laws of Dominica

Author: The Public Library of Dominica

The Imperial Copyright Act 1911 was brought into operation in the state on 18th July 1912 by proclamation published in the Gazette dated 4th July 1912.

However, on 30th April 1919, the copyright law was passed which provides penalties for dealing with infringing copies of works in which copyright persists: for selling, or letting for hire, or by way of trade exposes, exhibits or offers for sale or hire, or even distributing any such copies.

The law does not only provide for copies or reproductions made in the state, but also the importation of offending copies, which, if they were made locally would infringe copyright.

The law of the state also ensures that copies of every "book" which includes: every part or division of a book, newspaper, magazine, review, gazette, pamphlet, sheet or letterpress, sheet of music, map, plan chart or table be delivered to an appropriate Government department for safe keeping.

These provisions are contained firstly, in the Dominica Ordinance No. 24 of 1958, called the "Newspapers Ordinance 1958" which deals specifically with newspapers.

Section 14 of this act reads as follows:-

(1) The printer or publisher of every newspaper in the Colony shall within six days after each publication of a newspaper, deliver, or cause to be delivered at the office of the registrar one copy of that newspaper free of cost.

(2) In the second place the Publications Ordinance No. 106 of 1957 provides for the prevention of copies of books printed in Dominica when it states that:

The Publisher of every book published in Dominica shall within one month after publication, deliver at his own expense two copies of the book to the Government Secretary, who shall arrange for their preservation in such manner and in such place as the Administrator in Council may direct and two copies to the Administrator for Transmission to the Library of the University of the West Indies.

The Imperial Copyright Act 1911 was brought into operation in the State on 1st July 1912, by proclamation published in the Gazette dated 4th July 1912.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: List of Periodicals and Newspapers Currently Published in Dominica

Author: The Public Library of Dominica

There are three main newspapers being published weekly in Dominica.

(a) The Dominica Chronicle: published for the proprietor, Bishop A. Boghaert by Mr. S.A.W. Boyd (Editor), began publication on January 16th 1909 as a bi-weekly newspaper. It was not until July 1958 that the policy of the paper was change to provide only weekly issues of the Chronicle.

Dominica Chronicle files dating from 1909 are kept in the Archives Room, Ministerial Buildings, The Bulletin Office, The Magistrate's Court, Roseau, and the Public Library all mantain collections of the Chronicle.

It is interesting to note that the volumes for 1909 - 61- were microfilmed by Mrs. A. Corbeau of the University of Florida in 1962 and copies of the film are available at the U. W. I. Library, Jamaica, and the Bishop's House in Roseau.

(b) The Dominica Herald: printed and published by Mr. Edward Scobie Dalrymple at the Herald Printery, 23 Hanover St., Roseau, began publication on December 10th 1955.

Files of the Herald are kept in the Archives Room, The Herald Office, The Public Library, and the Magistrate's Court.

(c) The Star: the third weekly newspaper is printed and published by the proprietor Mr. Robert Allfrey. The Star first came out on July 30th 1965. Files are located in the Archives Room, The Public Library (incomplete), the Star Office.

In addition to the three newspapers already mentioned, several clubs, schools, and Government Departments publish pamphlets or magazines.

The Dawbiney Literary Club commemorated its tenth aniversary with the publication of "Dawnlit" in March 1961. This was intended to be an annual publication, but the latest to appear in print was the 1965 edition.

Copies of this magazine for 1961, 1964, 1965 are available at the Public Library.

(d) Journal of the Agricultural Society, FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1964, has not gone further than the third issue of volume I, published in 1965.

All copies are on file at the Public Library.

(e) Dominica Welfare Review: a quarterley magazine of the Social Development Department printed over 20 years ago.

Files are kept at the Social Development Department, Government Printery Office from 1964 onwards, and an incomplete set at the Public Library. Former Heads of the Social Welfare Department, Mr. L. A. Roberts and Mrs. Loria Robinson have bound volumes of all the issues.

The three secondary schools each print and publish a school magazine, containing mainly items of school news and activities.

The Convent High School for girls in Roseau, published the Reedpipe, a copies of magazines which are filed at the school.

The St. Mary's Academy for boys, publishes the Marion.

The other boys secondary school, the Dominica Grammar School, has in April 1969 presented the first edition of the school magazine "The Clarion."

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 3

Title: Existence and Description of Archives in Dominica

Author: The Public Library of Dominica
Dominica

All state records which are being retained permanently and are not in current use are now housed in the Archives Room, on the ground floor of the Ministerial Building in Roseau.

An exception to this is the collection of legal record which are left in the Registry of the Supreme Court, and a strong room attached to it.

In 1965, Mr. E. C. Baker, U. W. I. Archivist, spent some time in the island arranging and weeding the collections. His list of the records in the strong room is arranged broadly in department and date order, showing missing copies, and providing a note on the physical condition of each record whenever this information is necessary.

The key to the Archives room is kept by an officer of the Ministry for Education and Health, and no Lawyer or Research Worker is allowed access to the Archives room.

The holdings comprise mainly Privy Council minutes from 1775, Board of Council minutes, House of Assembly minutes, Legal Records, Official Gazettes etc, all arranged on wooden shelves in the Archives room.

A guide to the records of the island prepared by Mr. E. C. Baker, is with the publishers awaiting publication.

In the Registrar's Office registers of births, deaths and marriages from as early as 1860 are kept. There are separate volumes for each parish. Temporary volumes are made up of monthly returns from the district registrars which are replaced as and when completed volumes are sent in from the districts. There are no general indexes other than of marriages. A few registers are duplicated.

The Court House Strong Room contain deeds dating from 1760, records of sale of crown lands, triennial register of slaves, census return and criminal reports.

There are rules governing the use of the strong room and registry holdings.

Other collections in the island which need mentioning are the Public Library collection, the Ecclesiastical records held in most of the churches throughout the island. These latter contain merely registers of baptisms, marriages, burials and in some cases very interesting details of voyages kept by the Clergy in the early days.

Several Government Departments, Hospitals, Town Council Offices maintain collection of their annual reports and other important department records.

In general I would say that the importance of archives should be brought home more forcibly to the ordinary layman and efforts made to collect and preserve all important records, which are sometimes hoarded in private homes in varying degrees of detereoration.

The materials at present available is in most cases in poor physical condition, and not properly arranged.

However, access to most of the records is fairly easy, and Mr. Baker's guide to the Archives is of invaluable assistance in locating existing.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems, in Order of Importance, the Dominica Public Library faces in Serving the community

Author: The Public Library of Dominica
Dominica

The Public Library, with headquarters in Roseau, has as its ultimate aim the provision of Library facilities throughout Dominica.

At present, in addition to the main library, there are two part-time Branch Libraries, one at Portsmouth, the second town and the other in the village of Grand Bay.

Fourteen other villages are served by a Mobile Library, which is in essence a school's library service.

The main problem which faces the library is a lack of trained staff and the frequency of staff changes.

To this is added the difficulty of recruiting staff with the minimum requirements for training.

At present there is only one trained Librarian on the staff.

The second problem is the high rate of illiteracy in the island, which although it is visibly on the decline, means that many adults are not able to take advantage of the facilities of the Library.

A third problem is the recovery of overdue books, which can, if uncheked, deplete the stock of any library service. The result is that funds which should be chanelled into providing new books have to be used for the re-ordering of copies which are not returned to the library.

In serving the entire island the library comes up against scattered communities in rural areas which can only be served economically by the Book Mobile, but the nature of our roads and terrain of the countryside taxes any vehicle to such an extent that the life span is sometimes reduced to about half its normal length.

Another problem is the lack of funds to purchase books, the prices of which seem to be steadily on the increase.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems the Library of the Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra faces in servicing the community

Author: Eugene W. Moushey
Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra
Dominican Republic

Problems:

a- Lack of personnel, trained and untrained

b- Lack of space. There are seats for about 12% of the student body, or about 150 places, for 1,250 students. Next year 1969-70 we expect to have about 1,800 students. Hopefully we will break ground for a new library some time this next June or July.

c- The position of Encargado de Revistas is unfilled, since last August. It is hoped that the person who comes will have some knowledge of periodicals. It is hoped that this person also prepare bibliographies, especially from periodicals that are most used in our library.

Problems to be resolved:

a- Take an inventory, once the collection is catalogued. At present we have catalogued 13,000 of the estimated 18,000 titles.

b- Inventory of periodicals

c- What kinds of materials will be exchanges, or more exactly, lend by mail.

d- Bibliographies from other libraries, to know what they have available to be borrowed.

e- A list of libraries and/or librarians to whom bibliographies can be sent.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 2

Title: Archives of Guadeloupe

Author: J. P. Hervieu, Archiviste
Archives départementales de la Guadeloupe

The "Archives départementales de la Guadeloupe" (County Archives of the Guadeloupe) were created only seventeen years ago by a county or departmental law dated August 23, 1951, as authorized by the decree of June 28, 1947, which extended metropolitan legislation, dealing with archives, to the French Overseas Departments.

Prior to this time, only two actions related to the protection of public archives at Guadeloupe are worth noting: firstly, the creation by the governor of a small archival service designed to preserve the papers of only governmental officers and particularly to bind the official records, the governmental decisions and ministerial memoranda, and secondly, the organization of a depository (as stipulated by the decree of November 20, 1920) of public papers to preserve the duplicate copies of all notarial transactions, deeds, and court judgements from 1912 (1) on.

From 1951 to about 1960, the "Archives départementales" have been used mainly as repositories for the documents of the various departmental agencies. Since 1960, more documents have been included, namely those of all governmental agencies as well as all notarial documents - as prescribed by the French archival regulations.

The principal sources accessible to researchers may be classified in the following manner:

(1) "Dépeches ministerielles" (Ministerial memoranda): this includes correspondence addressed by the Ministry of the Navy (later of the Colonies) to the governor of Guadeloupe (one to four volumes per year) going back to 1826. (2)

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(1) For prior years, these documents are kept in Paris in the depository of public overseas papers which is part of the overseas section of the "Archives nationales" (National Archives).

(2) There are also bound volumes of copies of ministerial memoranda concerning the Customs Office (1817-1838).

(2) "Arretes et decisions du gouverneur" (Governor Decrees): this collection is also bound (one to 12 volumes per year) and starts only in 1894.

(3) "Fonds du Conseil prive de la Guadeloupe et du Conseil de contentieux Administratif" (Minutes of the Governors Council of Guadeloupe and of the Administrative Council): these two organizations, which were eliminated in 1947, played the role of the consulting body of the insular administration and of the administrative court. Their proceedings and judgements go back to 1826.

(4) "Fonds suédois de Saint Barthélémy" (Swedish Archives of Saint-Barthélémy): this consists of the public archives of the island of St. Barthélemy during the Swedish period (3); these archives, quite complete for the whole Swedish period, are composed in reality of several collections: papers of governors, archives of the courts, of the Customs Office (manifests), notarial documents, etc. These archives were transferred to Basse-Terre in 1932 (for the most part) and in 1962 where they are briefly catalogued. A definitive catalogue and a systematic recording on microfilm are planned as a result of a request from the Royal Swedish Archives to the "Archives de France" (French Archives).

(5) "Registres hypothécaires" (Registry of Deeds): this collection constitutes a prime source for the socio-economic history of the islands. The registries start in 1811 for Basse-Terre, 1830 for Pointe-á-Pitre and Saint Martin and 1857 (only year) for Marie-Galante.

(6) "Registres d'état civil de l'arrondissement de Pointe-á-Pitre et de la ville de Basse-Terre" (Registry of Civil Acts for Pointe-á-Pitre and Basse-Terre): this comprises two distinct collections, the first one tranferred in 1962 by the Pointe-á-Pitre court, the second one deposited in 1961 by the municipality of Basse-Terre. The registries with earliest dates are from the following "communes" (towns):

- Abymes: 1839 (birth) 1838 (marriages), 1838 (deaths)
- Anse-Bertrand: 1775 (Baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Baie-Mahault: 1781 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Desirade: 1783 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Gosier: 1782 (baptisms, marriages, burials)

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(3) 1784-1878. This island was later linked administratively to Guadeloupe and today constitutes a "canton" and a "commune" (township and town) of the department ("arrondissement" of Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélémy).

- Lamentin: 1790 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Marie-Galante (Capesterre): 1842 (births), 1838 (marriages), 1842 (deaths)
- Marie-Galante (Grand-Bourg): 1840 (births), 1838 (marriages), 1825 (deaths)
- Marie-Galante (Vieux-Fort-Saint-Louis): 1842 (births), 1841 (marriages), 1839 (deaths)
- Morne-á-L'Eau: 1782 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Moule: 1793 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Petit-Bourg: 1803 (births, marriages, deaths)
- Petit-Canal: 1780 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Port-Louis: 1780 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Sainte-Anne: 1781 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Sainte-Rose: 1781 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Saint-Francois: 1782 (baptisms, marriages, burials)
- Basse-Terre: 1795 (births), 1795 (marriages), 1794 (deaths)

(7) "Minutes notariales" (Notarial Minutes): Since 1964, four depositories of minutes have been made by the notaries of Guadeloupe: Mr. Boudin at Basse-Terre (minutes starting in 1759), Mr. Lacour at Basse-Terre (minutes starting in 1772), Mr. Turlet at Basse-Terre (minutes starting in 1771) and the court of Saint-Martin (minutes starting in 1775).

After this enumeration of the principal collections of archives in the "Archives départementales de la Guadeloupe", one should not forget the "printed archives", which are administrative publications of great importance for the history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: starting in 1834, "procés-verbaux des déliberations du Conseil colonial" (Proceedings of the Deliberations of the Colonial Council), later named "procés-verbaux des déliberations du Conseil général" (Proceedings of the Deliberations of the General Council), "Bulletin, Gazette et Journal officiels de la Guadeloupe" (starting in 1828).

In addition, the "Archives départementales" preserve the manuscripts of the local historian Jules Ballet (1825-1904); 19 volumes and 10 folders all concerning social, political, and economic history of the nineteenth century. (4)

A large historical library with more than a thousand books and brochures is attached to the "Archives départementales". This library includes on the one hand books acquired since 1960 and on the other hand two collections: one deposited in 1962 and 1967, that of the "Fédération mutualiste", and the second in 1964, the "bibliothèque du Conseil général". It comprises works on the history of Guadeloupe and local newspapers (nineteenth and twentieth centuries) and, thus, today it is the most complete reference historical library in existence in Guadeloupe.(5)

This brief survey of resources of documents in the depository of archives of Guadeloupe will, no doubt, leave the reader perplexed: why are there so few documents more than a hundred years old and none dating back further than 1759. The explanation is simple: in addition to the destructive tropical climate, Guadeloupe has suffered from wars, earth quakes and hurricanes but the greatest damages were due to several fires which up to recently have destroyed local government buildings and files; thus, for just the town of Basse-Terre, one may list the following buildings which were destroyed or damaged in the twentieth century: the Governor's House (1905), a building housing records of the District Court (1918), the building with the offices of the controller (1922), the building with the records of the Court of Appeals (1929), the General Council building (1931) and even the "Archives départementales" (1955). (6)

Since 1956, the archive room is fire proof (cement ceiling and metal shelves) but, today, only one vacant shelve remains. An enlargement and modernization project, in the planning stage, will provide the "Archives départementales" with more room and air conditioning. Thus, it will be possible to preserve, with better guaranties, the historical graphic heritage of Guadeloupe.

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(4) For the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, the works of Jules Ballet have been published in five volumes from 1890 to 1899 under the title "La Guadeloupe, Renseignements sur l'histoire..."Guadeloupe, Information on the History...)

(5) A collection of microfilms of European documents dealing with Guadeloupe is also maintain and built up regularly every year.

(6) The fire at the "Archives départementales" did not cause, in 1955, much permanent damage to the preserved collections. However, all the papers were soaked and thus necessitated much salvage work which lasted several years.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. I

Title : Copyright and Depository Laws of Guyana

Author : Margaret Bentham
University of Guyana
Guyana

Guyana like many newly independant British territories does not have its own Copyright Act, but continues to apply the British Copyright Act 1956 with specified amendments.

The Copyright Act 1956 may be summarized as follows:

Copyright subsists in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work (including works of architecture), sound recording, cinematograph films, television broadcasts, sound broadcasts and published editions (copyright in the last three being created in the 1956 act). That given to published editions is a restriction on a reproduction by any photographic or similar process of a tipographical arrangement, of a literary, dramatic or musical work, whether or not copyright subsists in the work itself.

Rights.-Copyright means the right to reproduce the work or any substantial part in any material form; to perform the work in public, to broadcast the work, to transmit the work to subscribers to a diffusion service and to make any adaptation of the work. 'Adaptation' includes conversion of a non-dramatic work into a dramatic work or vice versa, translation of the work and conveying the work by means of pictures. It is also an infringement of copyright for any person to sell or let for hire, import for sale or hire, or, under certain conditions, to distribute or exhibit in public any work which to his knowledge infringes copyright. Certain acts are, however, expressly declared not to be infringements of copyright - viz. (1) any fair dealing with any work for purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary; (2) the use of his original sketches, studies, etc. by an artist, within certain limits; (3) the making or publishing of paintings, drawings, engravings or photographs or works of sculpture or artistic craftsmanship which are permanently situated in a public place or building, or of works of architecture; (4) the reproduction of short passages from published copyright works in schoolbooks, under certain conditions; (5) the publication in a newspaper of the report of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting or, unless the report is prohibited, by notice in the prescribed manner, of any other address or lecture delivered in public; (6) the reading or recitation in public, by one person, of any reasonable extract from any published work.

Term.-The term of copyright is in most cases the life of the author and 50 years from the end of the calendar year in which the author died. For works of joint-authorship the term is 50 years after the death of the author who dies last; while posthumous literary, dramatic and musical works, and engravings, in which copyright subsists at the author's death, are protected until the expiration of 50 years from the date of first publication, performance or delivery in public.

Photographs and records, perforated rolls and similar contrivances are protected for 50 years from the making of the original negative or plate. For the new copyright in published editions of works the period is 25 years from the end of the calendar year of publication. For the new copyright in television and sound broadcasts the period is 50 years. Government publications also enjoy copyright for 50 years from first publication; but under the terms of a treasury minute most blue books and other official documents may be freely reproduced.

First Ownership, Assignments etc.-The author is usually the first owner of the copyright in a work; but (1) the copyright in engravings, photographs and portraits made to order belongs to the person giving the order if there is no agreement to the contrary; and (2) similarly the copyright in a work made by a person in the course of his employment under a contract of service or apprenticeship belongs to the employer; but if the work produced under these conditions is a contribution to a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical, the author may in general prevent its reproduction otherwise than as part of a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical. The first owner of the copyright in photographs and in records, rolls etc. is the owner of the original negative or plate at the time when it is made.

Assignments and licences must be in writing signed by the person making them. Copyright is also transmissible by testamentary disposition as personal or movable property. An assignment may be limited, the assignee having power to do one or more of the acts that the owner of the copyright has the exclusive right to do. An assignment may also be partial in that it is limited in respect of the area to which it applies, or in respect of a part only of the period for which the copyright is to subsist.

Performing Right Tribunal.-The 1956 act established a performing right tribunal to determine disputes between licensing bodies - Performing Right Society, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Independent Television Authority and others - and persons wishing to perform a work in public or to broadcast. Its jurisdiction was restricted to literary, dramatic and musical works, to sound recordings and television broadcasts.

Remedies.-In cases of infringement an action may be brought for an injunction (q.v.; in Scotland, an interdict), damages and an account of profits. Infringing copies, plates etc. are forfeited to the owner of the copyright; this does not, however, apply to the case of architecture, nor can an injunction or interdict be obtained to restrain the construction of a building which has been commenced, or to order its demolition. If the defendant in an action for infringement proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work, the plaintiff cannot get damages. But he is entitled to an account of profits and injunction or interdict.

Infringing copies made outside the United Kingdom may be seized on importation on notice to the customs. Infringements committed knowingly are also offences punishable by fine or imprisonment on summary conviction. Civil actions must be brought within six years as for infringements of other proprietary rights.

Delivery of Books.-The act also requires the publisher of every book published in the United Kingdom to deliver a copy free of charge to the British Museum and also, if demanded, to the Bodleian Library, Oxford; the University Library, Cambridge; the Advocates' Library (now National Library of Sctoland); that of Trinity College, Dublin; and (with certain exceptions specified in board of trade regulations) the National Library of Wales.

New and Previous Acts.-The provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, concerning delivery alone remain unrepealed by the act of 1956. This act, its purpose being to consolidate as well as to amend the law of copyright, substituted its own remedies for those of previous acts. Among those repealed were the Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862, and the Musical Copyright Acts, 1902 and 1906.

Extension or Restriction.-Orders in council may extend all or some of the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1956, to the Isle of Man, the Channel islands, colonies and dependencies, and to other countries. And orders in council may deny copyright to citizens of countries not giving adequate protection to British works.

One of the disadvantages of the British Act in relation to new states concerns the use of material for educational purposes, e.g. schools broadcasts, etc. Manu of the governments are of the opinion that royalties must be waived when the material is incorporated into the governments educational programme in order to avoid involving the government in additional expenditure.

The second problem in Guyana is that of legal deposit. The Constitution of Guyana states that every person must be suitably recompensed for his labour. This means that publications cannot legally be deposited free of charge. One means of overcoming this, however, is to require that a specified number of copies of every book published locally must be delivered to certain libraries, but the libraries will in turn pay for them. This may not be an ideal solution but at least it has the obvious advantage of ensuring that local publications are preserved and accessible in the country of origin.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: List of Current Guyanese Periodicals and Newspapers

Author: Margaret Bentham
University of Guyana
Guyana

UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA LIBRARY

Legend - * indicates incomplete holdings. complete? - indicates not verified.

TITLE	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	HOLDINGS
The Adult Education Association:	Adult Education Assoc.	Irregular	U.G. Library	1965- to date*
			Public Lib.	1967- " " *
			Adult Educ. Assoc.	Complete?
"Amar Jyoti"	The Guyana Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha	Monthly	U.G. Library	1968- to date*
			Public Lib.	1967- " " *
			The Guyana Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha.	complete?
Bishops' High School Journal	Bishops' High School		U.G. Library	1967
			Public Lib.	1961
			B.H.S.	complete?
Booker News	Bookers	Forthnightly	U.G. Library	1967- to date
			Public Lib.	1968- to date
			Bookers	1955- to date (complete run)
CAGI News	Consultative Assoc. of Guyanese Industry.	Monthly	U.G. Library	v.1 1968-*
			Consultative Assoc. of Guyanese Industry.	v.1 1968- (complete run)

TITLE	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	HOLDINGS
Caribbean Businessman (Horizon, Indian)	National Services	Monthly	U.G. Library	1964- to date*
Caribbean Economic News Review	Bank of Guyana	Monthly	U.G. Library Bank of Guyana	1968- complete run
Catholic Standard	Catholic Centre	Weekly	Public Library Catholic Centre	1968 Jan- complete
Chronicle Christmas Annual	Chronicle House	Annually	U.G. Library Public Library Royal Agriculture & Commercial Soc.	1966- 1966* 1945-1961,1966-
Club (2687 - U) News	Georgetown Toastmaster's Club	Irregular	U.G. Library Public Library Georgetown Toastmater's Club.	1967 v.1-* 1967 v.1* complete?
Co-Operative Training Institute: Newsletter.	Co-Operative Training Inst.	Monthly	Public Library	1967 #4-*
Demba Digest	Demerara Bauxite Co. Ltd.	Forthnightly	U.G. Library Public Library Demerara Bauxite Co. Ltd.	Jan 1965-to date Jan 1968- " " complete
Dial	Guyana Telecommunication Corp.	Quarterly	U.G. Library G.T.C.	1968- complete
Economic Bulletin	Bank of Guyana	Irregular	U.G. Library Public Library Bank of Guyana	1967 #1- 1967 #1* complete
El Dorado	Ministry of Education	Monthly	U.G. Library Public Library Ministry of Educ.	v.1 1965-* v.1 1968-* complete?

TITLE	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	HOLDINGS
Emergent	Afro-Asian American Assoc.	Irregular	U.G. Library Public Library Afro-Asian American Asoc.	1968 #2-* 1967 complete?
Enmore - Hope Government School Magazine.	Enmore-Hope Govt. School		U.G. Library Enmore-Hope Govt. School	1968 Dec. (first issue)
Evening Post (Weekend Post & Sunday Argosy)	Peter Taylor & Co. Ltd.	Daily & Weekly	Archives; Public Library & U.G. Lib. (Ref. Dept. - vertical file)	
Expression	Terence Roberts & John Agard		U.G. Library T.Roberts & John Agard	1966 #1-* complete
Farm Journal of Guyana	Ministry of Agriculture	Quarterly	U.G. Library Ministry of Agric.	v.24 1963- * complete?
The Glim Society Law Journal	S.E. Brotherson	Annually	U.G. Library S.E. Brotherson	1966, 1967 - " "
Guyana Business	Chamber of Commerce	Bi-Monthly	U.G. Library Public Library Chamber of Commerce	v.1 1968-to date 1968 - to date complete
Guyana Civil Service Assoc. News	C.S.A.	Monthly	U.G. Library C.S.A. Public Library	1968 v.1 #1-to date complete 1968 v.1 #2*
Guyana Diocesan Magazine	Diocesan Centre	Monthly	Public Library Diocesan Centre	1966 Nov; 1967-* complete?
Guyana Graphic	Guyana Graphic Co. Ltd.	Daily	Archives; Public Lib. & U.G. Lib. (Ref. Dept. - vertical file)	
Guyana Group of Professional Engineers: Magazine	Guyana Group of Prof. Engineers	Quarterly	U.G. Library Guyana Group of Prof. Engin.	1967- complete

TITLE	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	HOLDINGS
Guyana Journal	Ministry of External Affairs	Monthly	U.G. Library Public Library Ministry of External Affairs	1968 v.1-to date 1968 v.1-* complete
Guyana Labour Union: Newsletter	Guyana Labour Union		U.G. Library Guyana Labour Union	1967 May complete?
Guyana Marketing Corporation Quarterly News Bulletin.	Guyana Marketing Corp.	Quarterly	U.G. Library	1968 v.1-
Guyana. Sugar Experiment Station's Bulletin.	Ministry of Agriculture	Annually	U.G. Library Min. of Agric.	1963 #31-* complete
Guyana Teacher	Guyana Teacher's Assoc.	Quarterly	U.G. Library Public Library Guyana Teacher's Assoc.	1968 v.2 #7* 1968 March-April* complete?
Guyana Times News Magazine	Guyana Times Pub. Co.	Quarterly-Irreg.	U.G. Library Public Library Guyana Times Pub. Co.	1968 v.16 #1 1949 v.2-* complete
Guyana Today	Henry O. Smith		U.G. Library	1967 v.1 #1*
Guyana Year book	Guyana Graphic Co. Ltd.	Annually	U.G. Library Guyana Graphic	1965- complete?
Impact	Institute of Decolonization	Irregular	U.G. Library	1968-
Industrial Review (formally News Bulletin)	Guyana Development Corporation	Quarterly	U.G. Library G.D.C.	v.1 1966-* complete
International Affairs Quarterly	Guyana Inst. of Inter Affairs	Quarterly	U.G. Library	1966 v.3-*
Journal of the Guyana Museum and Zoo.	Guyana Museum	Annually	U.G. Library Guyana Museum	1966 #42- to date complete

TITLE	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	HOLDINGS
Kaie	The National History & Arts Council of Guyana.	Irregular	U.G. Library The National History & Arts Council	1965 #1- to date complete
Labour Advocate	Manpower Citizen's Assoc.	Weekly	Public Library	1968 Jan-to date
The Lion's Voice	Georgetown Lions Club	Monthly	U.G. Library Public Library Georgetown Lions Club	1964 v.1-to date 1966-* complete
News from Guyana	Ministry of Information	Infrequent	U.G. Library Public Library Min. of Inform.	March 1968 #11-* April 1968-* complete?
News Releases	Ministry of Information	Daily	U.G. Library Public Library Min. of Inform.	1968 Feb-* 1968 April-* complete?
Mirror	New Guyana Co. Ltd.	Daily	U.G. Library Public Library Archives	1966-* 1968-*
National Efficiency Council. Newsletter	National Efficiency Council		U.G. Library	1967 #1-
New Nation (Organ of the P.N.C.)	People's National Congress	Weekly	U.G. Library Public Library P.N.C.	1965-* 1968-* complete
New World (Guyana)	New World Assoc.		U.G. Library	1969 v.1 #1-
New World (Guyana). Occasional Bulletin	New World Assoc.		U.G. Library	1969 #1- (Anguilla)
The Official Gazette	Ministry of Information	Weekly	U.G. Library Archives	1965-*
Pace	Stephen Leacosk	Monthly	U.G. Library	1968-*

TITLE	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY	LOCATION	HOLDINGS
Queen's College Guyana Magazine	Queen's College		U.G. Library Public Library	1967-68 1960-61
Queen's College Lictor	Queen's College	Termly	U.G. Library Public Library	1960- 1966
Rice Review	Rice Producer's Assoc.	Quarterly	U.G. Library Public Library	1964 #1-* 1959 v.1-*
St. Stanislaus Magazine	St. Stanislaus College	Annually	U.G. Library St. Stanislaus College.	1962, 1965 complete?
Student Nurses' Digest	Mackenzie Hospital	Monthly	Public Library	1967-*
The Sun (Organ of the United Force)	United Force	Weekly	U.G. Library Public Library United Force Archives	1966- 1968- complete
Sunday Chronicle	Chronicle House	Weekly	U.G. Library Archives	Ref. Dept. vertical file
Thunder (Organ of the P.P.P.)	Freedom House	Monthly	U.G. Library Public Library P.P.P.	1966-* 1967-* complete
U.S.I.S. Newsletter	U.S.I.S.	Weekly	U.G. Library Public Library U.S.I.S.	1967 Jan-* 1968 Jan- complete
University of Guyana. Bulletin	University of Guyana	Annually	U.G. Library Public Library	1963- to date 1967-*

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 3

Title : Guyana National Archives

Author : Margaret Bentham
University of Guyana
Guyana

I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The National Archives of Guyana is now situated at Stabroek Square in Georgetown. This institution was established in 1959. Prior to this the Archives under Government supervision was stored in the Dome of the Public Buildings (the present Parliament Building) where lack of space, vermin and damp condition were leading to the deterioration and even loss of some of the material.

In addition there were those stored in odd corners in various Government Departments waiting to be collected on the completion of Reviewal Exercises. There were also the Archives collected by the various Churches, by Local Government bodies, and in some instances, by private individuals.

It was therefore hoped that the creation of an Archives Department fully and effectively staffed to carry out its specialised functions would lead to a speedy collection, processing and preservation of Archives in Government Departments, and a system whereby the Archives held by other bodies, would be brought under the supervision even if not under the control of the Archivist.

This has not materialized, due largely to the fact that the Department has never had its full complement of Senior Professional Staff for any prolonged period of time, nor did the provision of new quarters prove of optimum value.

The temporary quarters allocated above the River Police Building in Stabroek Square, a dusty area, lacks space, air conditioning and fire-proofing. Despite these set backs the basic archival activities are carried on. These include review, repair and binding, custody, providing access and supply of information to Government and the public, and receiving private records - family, business, sports etc.

2. ARCHIVAL SITUATION

(a) Legal

There is no comprehensive law relating to the National Archives, Draft legislation is, however, under review. The department operates under a number of rules and those parts of the General Orders and Laws affecting the activities of the Department.

(b) Value of archival holdings

The archives stored in the present National Archives Repository deal mainly with the process of Government Administration, confidential despatches and other material from the 18th and 19th century. This fact alone will suffice to indicate the local importance of the Guyana Archives.

This department being also the Official Paper-Keeper to the Government has a multiplicity of newspapers and periodicals. A statement of the bulk of the records stored in the building is appended, sub divided into the following categories -

(1) Dutch Records

(2) Correspondence

(3) Government Orders

(4) Minutes of the Legislative Organizations

(5) Debates of the Combined Court

(6) Ordinances and Proclamations

(7) Immigration Certificates

(8) Miscellaneous

Dr. F.R.J. Verhoeven, Unesco Consultant, stresses that 'no people can be deemed masters of their own history, until, their public archives, gathered, preserved, and made available for public inspection and investigation, have been systematically studied and the importance of their contents determined. Therefore it is a moral obligation of any democratic government to make archives of national and historical value available to the people'.

(c) Records management

The Archives is basically divided into two broad sections analogous to the National Archives of the U.S.A. The first broad section performs the traditional archival activities. The other section is concerned with Records Management. This organization is, however, not as precise as would be the case in a larger institution. A small staff of a dozen persons must of necessity perform any kind of function with which the department is concerned. Perforce, there is no specialisation as would be the case in larger Archives.

(d) Economic and business records, and private papers

A good question to ask would be 'what has become of the local records of banks, trading houses, shipping firms? Have they been preserved?' Chambers of Commerce, Churches, Missionary and other Societies, the Government Teachers' Training College, Clubs, Associations and the like may provide a rich yield of archival material containing widely divergent historical information and documentation relevant to our social, economic, educational and cultural background.

It must be stressed however, that a problem in preserving economic and business records is the average businessman's lack of interest in the older documents and papers of his firm.

(e) Importance as national heritage

We are a young developing nation and there is a deep desire in our people not only to develop our national resources, but also the consciousness of our togetherness. The deep roots of our national existence can be fully discerned only through the study of our history, which would bring to light the peculiar strands of our past. These roots are to be found not only in the study of our constitutional and diplomatic history but also in economic and social history, the development of public administration and local government and the relations between government and citizens, biography, demography, technology and physical sciences.

With each generation historical judgement will vary, as it should, but the archival evidence, the basis on which the historical truth can be established remains intact and accumulates with the years. Therefore the Archivist must cast his net wide.

The Persaud Report of October, 1961, stresses the point that "In British Guiana the Archivist is a pioneer and he must bear this in mind all the time ... the pioneering spirit must also show itself in readiness to seize every opportunity to secure the preservation of other categories of records (besides official publication) ... private bodies who have records should be given voluntary help to sort, arrange and preserve these records, whether or not they are willing to deposit them at the Archives" (Pg.17).

3. PROBLEMS

Access

(1) Formerly, the Archives operated under the 50 - year rule of access. In keeping with more modern practice, researches would normally have access to any record of 30-years or more.

(2) Due to years of neglect, a great part of the 18th and 19th century holdings are in poor condition. These are gradually being repaired and some have been microfilmed.

(3) Some records have deteriorated to a stage which precludes their use and their handling other than for the necessary microfilming operation.

(4) The researcher therefore is faced with the problems of limited access, and the fact that the uncatalogued files are not open to the general researcher.

(5) The work done by the University of Florida in microfilming a selection of papers has proved of some value, but as there are mainly the Official Papers they are not of much use to the researchers who are now coming in increased numbers to the Archives Department for Documentary evidence to aid them in their University Courses.

The microfilmed material include -

Demerara and Essequibo Royal Gazette 1807-1812

Berbice Royal Gazette 1813 - 1821

British Guiana Royal Gazette 1832 - 1899

Official Gazette 1851 - 1903

Timheri - Various copies

(b) Preservation and repair

The Guyana Archives are no exception to the lamentable fact that as a rule large sections of public documents deposited require immediate attention and continuous care.

(1) Holdings that are in poor condition are being gradually repaired.

(2) It is hoped that a microfilm unit would be established within a year's time. Microfilm is really the only possible means of preserving the documents which are on the verge of disintegration.

(3) Dust, lack of space, lack of air conditioning make it difficult to carry out the periodical cleanning of documents and to organise their effective storage.

(4) These problems are somewhat alleviated by the excellent work being done by the Senior Binder, aided by his Assistant and by the constant vigilance of the two Paper-Keepers.

(c) Volume organization

This is done on the simple pattern of grouping volumes with a similar type of information, rather than by cataloguing under subject headings. It would be difficult to operate efficiently, the more complex but ultimately more efficient system of cataloguing, on account of lack of space.

(d) Building

A new Archives building is a vital necessity. The formulation of a comprehensive plan for dealing with Guyana's historical records must of necessity be incomplete until arrangements are made for their proper storage.

There are two factors which are germane to plans for erecting a new building:-

(1) deciding on the location of the building

and

(2) arranging for the financing of the building

Consideration may be given to citing the new building near the University of Guyana, where it could also be used to house an Institute for Social and Economic Research.

(e) Guyana Archives Council and/or Advisory Committee

It is felt that the problems listed in the *Persaud Report, British Guiana, 1961* still remain. Consequently a study was made of the *Report of the Caribbean Archives Conference held at the University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica, September 20 - 27, 1965.*

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Some of the recommendations (Nos. 7,8,9) and the deliberations reported on Pg. 31 - 'Establishment of a Caribbean Historical Association' are pertinent to the Guiana Archival situation.

It is the considered opinion that -

(1) A progressive and comprehensive archive management policy and programme is urgently needed.

(2) An Archives and Records Management Act would provide the administrative and legal basis for the necessary development of an archives and records management system.

(3) The Establishment of an Archives Council and/or Advisory Committee could play an active and important role either administratively or consultative and advisory.

(4) A comprehensive List of Holdings published would prove to be an excellent introduction to the archives for local researches.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 4

Title : Problems of the University of Guyana Library

Author : Margaret Bentham
Guyana

In meeting the needs of its students and staff the University of Guyana Library is beset by three main problems - shortage of professional staff, inadequate buildings and a small budget.

STAFF

From its inception in 1963 the Library has been critically understaffed. This situation not only impaired the basic service which was initiated during the first three years of its existence, but also severely hampered its development. However, with the appointment of a Deputy Librarian/Cataloguer in 1966 who organised the cataloguing department, followed by the appointment of a Librarian at the end of 1967, a measure of progress has been achieved. Unfortunately the Librarian resigned in 1968.

A direct result of this inadequate staffing is the cataloguing problem which now exists. With a book stock of over 22,000 volumes, only an estimated one third of this amount has been catalogued. Our main pamphlet and periodical collections are still uncatalogued. Efforts to index Caribbean periodicals had to be suspended in order to meet more urgent needs of both students and Academic staff. It should be mentioned at this point that after three years of existence the Library changed over from Dewey Decimal Classification to the Library of Congress Scheme. Inherent in this change are the problems of re-classifying stock, classifying both currently acquired material and stock which had accumulated, as well as compiling a new catalogue.

Because of our cataloguing problem the book stock is arranged in three sequences - the Library of Congress classified section, the Dewey section and the unclassified sequence which has been arranged in A/Z order of authors. The obvious disadvantages encountered here are the necessity of checking in several places for material, the inability to tell the strength of our collection in any particular area, and the need to maintain an index to the uncatalogued publications.

Similar problems exist in the other departments of the Library. Each professional member of staff has to undertake two or more areas of responsibility which would, under normal circumstances, have been undertaken by at least two professional members of staff. This has resulted in a diffusion of energies and the frustration of many attempts to develop certain important aspects of our service.

SPACE

After six years of existence, the Library has utilised all the space available in the building which it now occupies. This space problem is so acute that it has severely inhibited our acquisition policy. Our purchases, as well as our gifts and exchange programme, have been restricted over the past two years to bare essentials in an effort to relate the growth of the collections to the actual space available.

In July our staff will be increased by two - a Librarian and a Cataloguer - and in August we shall be moving into our new buildings. Although these two factors will undoubtedly alleviate our present difficulties they can hardly be termed a solution.

FINANCE

The rapid expansion of the University's staff and student bodies during the past five years has not been accompanied by a comparable increase in professional library staff. At the same time this growth has been reflected not simply by an increase in the number of library users but also by the type and depth of service now required.

Our continuing efforts to recruit additional staff with the necessary experience and qualifications and to initiate a programme of professional training for other members of staff is wholly dependent on financial support.

With the University's move to its permanent buildings, however, it is expected that greater financial support for all its future developments will be forthcoming from many sources.

PRESENT POSITION

1 Deputy Librarian
2 Assistant Librarians
2 Senior Library Assistants (1 professional, 1 graduate traine)
5 Library Assistants (Clerical)
1 Secretary
3 Book Attendants

Students	750
Teaching Staff	80
Books	22.000
Pamphlets	2.000
Periodicals	525
Maps	30

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 4 A

Title : Problems, in order of Importance, the Guyana Public Library faces in serving the community

Author: Agnes McMurdoch
Public Free Library
Georgetown, Guyana

Public Library Service in Guyana is the responsibility of the Public Free Library Committee, a statutory body specially constituted for the purpose comprising members appointed by the Central Government and by the Municipality of Georgetown.

The service is financed by the Central Government and by an annual subvention of $9,600.00 from the Municipality of Georgetown.

At present there are 39 service points:-

1 Central Library in Georgetown
2 branches
18 rural centres
5 prison libraries
2 deposit stations
11 school libraries (collections in schools in remote areas not served by a library)
39

The Guyana Sugar Producers' Association has established on sugar estates a small library as one of the amenities of each community centre.

PROBLEMS

1. Finance. The amount voted by the Central Government annually together with that received from the Municipality of Georgetown, is inadequate to provide books and staff for the services already established. The amount voted by Government in 1968 was $191,000.00. Local Authorities make no financial contribution for the library services enjoyed by their communities. Lack of funds is one of the reasons for several thickly populated areas being without any type of library service.

2. Staff. There are only four professional librarians in the system; all were trained in the United Kingdom, through Public Free Library Committee scholarships. The absence of professional salary scales makes it difficult to recruit professional staff from the Caribbean or elsewhere. A member of staff at present attending Library School in the United Kingdom should complete her training in 1969. The branches are staffed by paid personnel, but the 18 rural centres are still staffed by voluntary assistants who receive small allowances in appreciation of their services. Staffing by voluntary assistants and

the limitations which this imposes on recruitment is one of the factors which militate against the development of library service in the rural areas.

3. Accommodation. The Central Library building was erected 60 years ago by funds donated by Andrew Carnegie and extended 34 years ago by the addition of upper floors to the two wings. The bookstock, staff and services have expanded tremendously resulting in acute congestion in all departments, particularly in the Reference Department where space for the shelving and seating is at a premium. Plans for an additional building on the lot adjoining the library have been prepared and steps are being taken to secure funds for its erection.

   The establishment of library service in any area is dependent on the provision of suitable accomodation by the Local Authority or Community Council. The failure of most Local Authorities to provide this accommodation is another of the limiting factors in the expansion of library service.

4. Transportation. Most of Guyana's population live on the narrow costal belt where Government transport boat and rail services operate. Books are transported in the Library's vehicles by road and on the boats. As soon as one leaves the coastal strip, however, problems of serving communities living in riverain areas and in the forest regions are faced. Boat and helicopted library services are needed for these areas.

5. Deposit law. It is difficult to learn of the publication of material and to compile comprehensive current listings on account of the absence of any deposit law. Authors occasionally present a copy of their work to the library, but knowledge of the publication of pamphlets, Government publications and new periodicals is gained haphazardly.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 5

Title : Problems, in order of Importance, that the Guyana Public Library envisages in order to participate in a plan for inter library cooperation.

Author : University of Guyana Library

1. Loan of material.

Older material. Older material cannot be loaned except we have more than one copy.

Current material. Current material cannot be loaned except we have more than one copy. However, this material is on the market for sale and we would purchase an extra copy for loan if needed.

2. Gaps in stock of local material.

This problem can be partly solved by an agreement between public libraries to give duplicates or make available for photocopying any material held in relation to another territory to enable each territory to build up its own national literature.

Codeca should be prepared to make available lists of duplicates and photocopies of material required by cooperating libraries.

Cooperative microfilming projects may be helpful in the area, in which case costs would have to be considered as well as probable use and adequate storage.

3. Location of material

There are only partial and inadequate listings of local, mainly currnt, material.

Consideration will have to be given to publication, locally, of liss of available material and its location.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 5A

Title : Problems that the University of Guyana faces in order to participate in a Plan for Inter Library Cooperation

Author: University of Guyana Library

The report on the problems of the University of Guyana Library indicates the limitations of both its financial and human resources. These resources are the very factors which will affect the Library's participation in any scheme of Library Cooperation. It is envisaged that the greatest problem would be the insufficiency of professional staff who would be available to undertake such projects as the indexing of journals, or participation in the exchange of technical assistance. It is also obvious that, until the University of Guyana Library has solved its own cataloguing problems, it would hardly be in a position to make a substantial contribution to any bibliographical programmes.

The University of Guyana Library fully supports the ideals of library cooperation, and despite our present handicaps we are willing to participate as far as we can in any cooperative activity.

APPENDIX

A SUMMARY INVENTORY OF THE RECORDS IN THE ARCHIVES OF GUYANA

1. Dutch Records

Protocols (1762-1799)
Minutes of the Legislative Organizations (1772-1799)
Orders of the West India Company (1747-1791) 25 vols.
Orders of the States General (1747-1794) 9 vols.
Files (Miscellaneous)

Correspondence
Of the Dutch West India Company and of the States General of the United Netherlands to 1803.

These are grouped together because the lack of the services of a qualified Dutch linguist makes it impossible for them to be classified and/or utilised. It is hoped that some approach will be made to the International Organization of Archives and like bodies for aid in resolving this dilemma.

2. Correspondence (1784-1948)

From 1803 the Correspondence is that of the Government (later Colonial) Secretary's office.
Despatches from the Governor to the Colonial Secretary - to 1902.
Letter Books recording letters to the Governor - to 1900.
Files (Miscellaneous)
Register of Correspondence (1838-1918)

3. Government Orders (1881-1958) 233 volumes

4. Minutes of the Legislative Organization (British) - to 1964.

Minutes of the Court of Justice of Essequibo (1735-1779) 8 vols.
Minutes of the Court of Policy (1744-1928) 448 vols.
Index to Minutes of the Court of Policy (1776-1879) 16 vols.
Minutes of the Combined Court (1831-1928) 338 vols.

5. Debates of the Combined Court (1882-1928) 52 vols.

6. Ordinances and Proclamations (1782-1966) 190 vols.

7. Immigration Certificates (1865-1917) 384 vols.

8. Miscellaneous

Records of Births, Deaths, Baptisms and Marriages in Parishes (1835-1860).
Blue Books (1831-1943) 229 vols.
Administrative Reports (1887-1929) 96 vols.

British Guiana Annual Reports (1940-1960)
Special Reports of Commissions, Committees, etc. including
Reports of Royal Commissions - to 1964.
Official Gazette (1845-1958) 222 vols.
Newspapers

The Royal Gazette)
The Argosy)
The Chronicle) (1803-1969)
The Graphic)

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange

April 30- May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: List of Periodicals and Newspapers currently published in Jamaica

Institute of Jamaica
West India Reference Library
"Jamaican Accessions 1964"

PERIODICALS

All Island Banana Growers' Association, Ltd. /Minutes of the/ general meeting. Kingston. a. (1963)

All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association. Report. Kingston. a. (1963/64)

Bank of Jamaica. Report. Kingston. a. (1964)

The Blue and white. Kingston, St. George's College. q.

Boy Scouts Association. Jamaica Branch. Report. a. (1963/64)

Building Societies Association of Jamaica, Ltd. Report of the council. Montego Bay. a. (1963)

The Carib times. Kingston, Caribbean Products Co. Ltd. w.

Caribbean challenge. Kingston, Christian Literature Crusade, Inc. m.

Caribbean quarterly. Mona, Extra-Mural Department, UWI. Irreg.

Christian Missions Ltd. Report. Kingston. a. (1962)

Church of England. Jamaica. Synod. Journal. Kingston, a. (1964)

Church of God challenger. Kingston. Irreg.

Citrus Growers' Association Ltd. Report of the directors and statement of accounts. Kingston. a. (1962/63)

College of Arts, Science and Technology. Principal's report. Kingston. a. (1963/64)

Council of Voluntary Social Services. Report. Kingston. a. (1963/64)

Education bulletin. London, Jamaica High Commission. Irreg.

Excelsior School magazine, Kingston. a. (1964)

Facts on Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica Information Service. Irreg.

Faith Home life. Stony Hill, Jamaica, Faith Home. Every 2 months.

m

Farm and home. Kingston, Caribbean Publishing Company. q.

The Farmer. Kingston, Jamaica Agricultural Society, Frequency varies.

Flashes from the fields. Kingston, Christian Publications, Inc. q.

Focus on Jamaica. Montego Bay, Island Publications Ltd. q.

Focus on youth. Kingston, Inter-School Christian Fellowship. 3 nos. a year.

4-H Clubs, Jamaica. Report. Kingston. a. (1962/63)

Geonotes: journal of the Geological Society of Jamaica. Kingston.

Gleaner Company Ltd. Report. Kingston. a. (1964)

Gleaner law reports. Kingston, Gleaner Company Ltd. m.

The Gospel fellowship. Mandeville, Jamaica Bible School. Frequency varies.

Gosse Bird Club Broadsheet. Kingston. s-a.

Handbook of Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica Information Service. a. (1963)

Hyacinth Lightbourne Visiting Nursing Service. Report Kingston. a. (1962/63)

Institute of Jamaica. Director's report-annual general meeting. (1964/65)

Institute of Jamaica. General Library. List of recent additions. Kingston. q.

Inter-School & Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship of the West Indies. For praise and prayer. Kingston. m.

Inter-School & Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship of the West Indies. Report. Kingston. a. (1962/63)

J.A.S.T. journal. Kingston, Jamaica Association of Sugar Technologists. a. (1962)

JBC TV and radio guide. Kingston, Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation. m.

Jamaica. Jamaica gazette: supplement. Bills and acts. Kingston, Government Printing Office. Irreg.

Jamaica. Jamaica gazette. Kingston, Government Printing Office. Irreg.

Jamaica. Jamaica gazette: supplement. Proclamations, rules and regulations. Kingston, Government Printing Office. Irreg.

Jamaica, Administrator General's Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a.

Jamaica. Agricultural Development Corporation. Report and statement of accounts. Kingston, Jamaica Times (Press) Ltd. a. (1961/62)

Jamaica. /Audit Department/. Report, together with appropriation and other accounts. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica. Banana Board. Report and statement of accounts. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1961/62)

Jamaica. Banana Board. Research Department. Report. Kingston. a. (1963)

Jamaica. Bankruptcy Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1959/60)

Jamaica. Board of Supervision. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica Broadcasting Authority. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1964)

Jamaica. Central Planning Unit. Economic survey: Jamaica. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1964)

Jamaica. Christiana Area Land Authority. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962)

Jamaica. Civil Aviation Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1956)

Jamaica. Cocoa Industry Board. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1963/64)

Jamaica. Coconut Industry Board. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962)

Jamaica. Coconut Industry Board. Research Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1963/64)

Jamaica. Coffee Industry Board. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica. Coffee Industry Board. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica. Collector General. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica Commissioner of Income Tax. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1961/62)

Jamaica. Constabulary. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica. Department of Housing. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica. Department of Mines. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63)

Jamaica. Department of Statistics. Annual abstract of statistics. Kingston, Government Printing Office. (1963)

Jamaica. Department of Statistics. Balance of payments. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1961)

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Pepperpot: Jamaican potpourri. Kingston, Elsie Benjamin Barsoe. a. (1965)

Pelican annual. /Mona/ University of the West Indies. a. (1965, 1966)

Press and radio. Kingston, Jamaica Press Association. a. (1966)

Priory School magazine. Kingston, Priory School. a. (1965)

Public opinion annual. Kingston, City Printery Ltd. a. (1965)

Radio Jamaica Limited. R.J.R. /programmes/. Kingston, Radio Jamaica Limited, w.

St. John Ambulance Association. Jamaica Centre. Report. Kingston. a. (1965)

Salvation Army School for the Blind and Visually Handicapped Children. Report. Kingston. a. (1965/66)

The Seprodian. Kingston, Seprod Ltd. w. Superseded by Effort in Sept. 1966.

Survey of radio listening in Jamaica. Kingston, prepared by Marketing Advisory Services Limited for Radio Jamaica Limited. a. (1965)

The Torch. Stewart Town, Trelawny, Westwood High School. a. (1964)

University College Hospital of the West Indies. School of Nursing. Yearbook. Mona, UCH. a. (1966)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Calendar. Mona, UWI. a. (1966/67)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Vice-Chancellor's report. Mona. a. (1964/65)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Extra-Mural Department. Report. a. (1963/64, 1964/65)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Extra-Mural Studies Department. Trade Union Education Institute. Report. Mona, UWI. a. (1964/65)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Guild of Graduates. Newsletter. /Mona, UWI/. Every 2 months.

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Library. Report. Mona. a. (1964/65)

Victoria Mutual Building Society. Report of the directors and statement of accounts. Kingston. a. (1965)

Village news. Kingston, Social Development Commission. 8 times a year.

West Indies Meteorological Service. Jamaica weather report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962)

PERIODICALS

Alcan alumina news. Kirkvine, Manchester, Jamaica, Alcan Jamaica Ltd. fortn.

Aljam Library Services. Central Library. Accession list. Kirkvine, Alcan Jamaica Ltd. m.

All Island Banana Growers Association, Ltd. /Minutes of the/ general meeting. Kingston. a. (1966)

All Island Banana Growers Association, Ltd. Report. Kingston. a. (1965). Published with Minutes of the general meeting, q. v.

All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association. Report. Kingston. a. (1966/67)

Allied Building Society of Jamaica. Report of the Directors. Kingston. a. (1965/66)

The Ambassador. Cambridge, St. James, Iris Collins-Williams. a. (1966)

Bank of Jamaica. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

Bethlehem beacon. Malvem, Bethlehem Training College. a. (1966)

Boy Scouts Association. Jamaica Branch. Report. a. (1964/65, 1965/66)

Brainbuster: a magazine of cross-word & anagrammatic puzzles. /Kingston, Alston Cleary/ Every 2 months.

Brown's Town Benefit Building Society. Report. St. Ann's Bay. a. (1966/67)

Caribbean Cement Company, Ltd. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

Church in Jamaica in the Providence of the West Indies. Synod. Journal. Kingston. a. (1967)

College of Arts, Science and Technology. Council report and statement. a. (1964/65, 1965/66)

College of Arts, Science and Technology. Prospectus. Kingston. a. (1967/68)

Council of Voluntary Social Services. Report. Kingston. a. (1966/67)

East Indian Progressive Society. Newsletter. Kingston. Irreg.

Handbook of Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica Information Service. a. (1966)

Goodyear Jamaica Limited. Report. Kingston, Goodyear Jamaica Limited. a. (1966)

The Gospel Fellowship. Mandeville, Jamaica Bible School. Ceased publication.

Institute of Jamaica. Director's report - annual general meeting. Kingston. (1966/67)

Investment review. Kingston, Pitfield, Mackay, Ross & Company, Limited. m. Supersedes Pitfield review April 1967.

J.A.S.T. journal. Kingston, Jamaica Association of Sugar Technologists. a. (1965)

Jamaica Agricultural Development Corporation. Report and statement of accounts. Kingston, Jamaica Times (Press) Ltd. a (1964/65, 1965/66)

Jamaica Agricultural Marketing Corporation. Report. Kingston. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica. /Audit Department/ Report, together with appropriation and other accounts. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica. Banana Board. Report and statement of accounts. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965)

Jamaica. Central Planning Unit. Economic survey: Jamaica. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1966)

Jamaica. Central Planning Unit. Technical assistance newsletter. irreg. (Published since Sept. 1965.)

Jamaica. Cocoa Industry Board. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica. Coconut Industry Board. Report and accounts. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1963, 1964, 1965)

Jamaica Coconut Industry Board. Research Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica. Coffee Industry Board. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1964/65)

Jamaica. Collector General. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica. Department of Housing. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1964/65)

Jamaica. Department of Statistics. Annual abstract of statistics Kingston, Government Printing Office. (1966)

Jamaica. Department of Statistics. Bulletin of statistics on external trade. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1966)

Jamaica. Department of Statistics. National income and product. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica. Department of Statistics. Trade indices. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965)

Jamaica. Department of Statistics. Wage rates and hours in selected industries and occupations. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965)

Jamaica. Development Finance Corporation. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1966)

Jamaica. /Director of Prisons/. Report of the treatment of offenders. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1963/64)

Jamaica. Forest Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1966/67)

Jamaica. Geological Survey Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1964/65, 1965/66)

Jamaica. Government Chemist. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1964/65)

Jamaica. Government Savings Bank. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962/63, 1963/64)

Jamaica. Laws, statutes, etc. Acts of Jamaica. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1966)

Jamaica. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Investigations. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1960/61)

Jamaica. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1962)

Jamaica. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. Agricultural Information Services. Report. Kingston. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica. Ministry of Development and Welfare. Jamaica festival: general syllabus. Kingston. a. (1966, 1967)

Jamaica. /Ministry of Finance/. Estimates. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1966/67)

Jamaica. Ministry of Finance. Finance accounts of Jamaica. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica. Ministry of Finance. Organization and Methods Division. Bulletin. Kingston. Irreg.

Jamaica. Ministry of Labour and National Insurance. National Insurance scheme: report. Kingston, Jamaica Information Service. a. (1966/67)

Jamaica. Parliament. House of Representatives. Jamaica Hansard: proceedings of the House of Representatives. Kingston, Government Printing Office. (1965 March-August, 1965/66 Oct.-Feb.)

Jamaica. Parliament. Senate. Jamaica Hansard: proceedings of the Senate. Kingston, Government Printing Office. (1966 Mar.-Sept., 1966/67 Oct. - Jan.)

Jamaica. Public Works-Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1964/65)

Jamaica. Registrar General's Department. Abstract of births and deaths registered in Kingston and lower St. Andrew. Kingston. m.

Jamaica. Registrar General's Department. Demographic statistics... births, deaths, infant deaths, stillbirths and marriages. (Provisional totals) Kingston. a. (1965)

Jamaica. Registrar General's Department. Report. Kingston. Government Printing Office. a. (1960)

Jamaica. Registrar General's Department. Vital statistics... births, deaths, stillbirths and marriages. (Provisional totals). Kingston. q.

Jamaica. Scientific Research Council. Report. Kingston. (1965/66, 1966/67)

Jamaica. Small Businesses Loan Board. Report. Kingston. Government Printing Office. a. (1963)

Jamaica. Survey Department. Report. Kingston. Government Printing Office. a. (1966/67)

Jamaica. Water Commission. Engineering Department. Report. Kingston, Government Printing Office. a. (1965/66)

Jamaica Agricultural Society. Minutes of general meeting. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Agricultural Society. Report. Kingston. a. (1965/66, 1966/67) (In the Farmer, Kingston, Jamaica Agricultural Society, May/June 1966 & July 1967 respectively)

Jamaica architect: a review of architecture in the tropics. Kingston, Jamaica Society of Architects. q.

Jamaica Association for Mental Health. Magazine. Kingston. a. (1966/67)

Jamaica Association in Aid of the Deaf. Report. Kingston. a. (1966/67)

Jamaica Automobile Association. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Banana Producers' Association, Limited. Directors' report. Kingston. a. (1965)

Jamaica Church Missionary Society. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Civil Service Association. Report. Kingston. a. (1965,1966)

Jamaica College. Magazine. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Council of Churches. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Federation of Women. Report. Kingston. a. (1965/66, 1966/67)

Jamaica Horticultural Society annual. Kingston. (1967, 1968)

Jamaica Hotel & Tourist Association. Report. Kingston. a. (1966/67)

Jamaica journal. Kingston, Institute of Jamaica. q.

Jamaica Library Association. Bulletin. Kingston. a. (1967)

Jamaica Library Association. Executive Committee. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Library Association. General meeting. Minutes. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society. Report of the Directors and accounts. Kingston. a. (1966)

The Jamaica Permanent Building Society (Inc.). Report. Kingston. a. (1964, 1965, 1966)

Jamaica Public Service Company, Ltd. Report. Kingston. (1966)

Jamaica Railway Corporation. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

Jamaica Social Welfare Commission. Report. Kingston. a. (1964/65)

Jamaica Tourist Board. Report. Kingston. a. (1965/66)

Jamaican accessions. Kingston, West India Reference Library, Institute of Jamaica. a. (1966)

Jamaican news. Port-of-Spain. The Jamaican High Commission. Irreg.

The Jamaican citizen: news of the Jamaica Citizens Bank Ltd. Kingston. Irreg.

Jamaican review. Kingston, National Publishing House Ltd. a. (1966/67)

Kingston. North Street Congregational Church. Report. Kingston. a. (1966)

The Lance. Kingston, St. George's College. a. (1967)

Manchester Mutual Building Society. Report. Mandeville, Manchester. a. (1965/66)

Matters concerning lawyers. Kingston, K.C. Burke. Every 2 months.

Motor Owners Mutual Insurance Association Ltd. Directors report and accounts. Kingston. a. (1966/67)

News for all. (formerly Village news) Kingston, Social Development Commission. 8 times a year.

News from R.J.R. Kingston, Radio Jamaica Ltd. w.

Palm leaves. Mandeville, West Indies College. a. (1965, 1966)

The Pitfield review. Kingston, W.C. Pitfield & Company, Limited. Superseded by Investment review, April 1967.

Priory School magazine. Kingston, Priory School. a. (1966/67)

Public opinion annual. Kingston, City Printery Ltd. a. (1966)

St. Ann Parish Library. Report. St. Ann's Bay, St. Ann, Jamaica. a. (1965/66)

St. Thomas Mutual Building Society. Report. Morant Bay, St. Thomas. a. (1963/64-1966/67)

Survey of radio listening in Jamaica. Kingston, prepared by Marketing Advisory Services Limited for Radio Jamaica Limited. a. (1967)

The Torch. Stewart Town, Trelawny. Westwood High School. a. (1965/66)

U.H. Nurses newsletter. Mona, University of the West Indies Hospital. m.

University Hospital of the West Indies. School of Nursing. Yearbook. Mona, U.H. a. (1967)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Calendar. Mona, UWI. a. (1967/68)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Freshman's guide. Mona, UWI. a. (1967/68)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Vice-Chancellor's report. Mona, UWI. a. (1965/66)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Department of Physics. Final report. Mona, UWI. a. (1965/66, 1966/67)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Department of Physics. Progress report. Mona, UWI. q.

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Department of Physics. Scientific report. Mona, UWI. Irreg.

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Extra-Mural Department. Report. a. (1965/66, 1966/67)

University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Institute of Education. Report. Mona. a. (1965/66, 1966/67)

Value. Kingston, National Consumers League. Every 2 months.

Victoria Mutual Building Society. Report of the directors and statement of accounts. Kingston. a. (1966)

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 2

Title: Archives of Martinique

Author: J. P. Morel - CERAG,
Martinique

The Archives of Martinique were established in 1952 for the conservation of all administrative documents of the Department. The Archives have a staff of ten under the direction of the Archiviste.

The collection of the Archives consists of:

Maps of the islands	81 (Starting from the 17th century)
The Dossiers of the Société Maritime	
Microfilms	7 boxes
Pamphlets	630 vols.
Newspapers	130 vols., 180 files
Volumes	
- History	80
- General	250
- History of the Antilles	460
- Colonial History	340
- Martinique and Guadeloupe	550
- Novels	200
- Law	370
Bibliographies and Inventories	80
Administrative volumes and others	280

The collection is available for consultation.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 3

Title: List of Periodicals and Newspapers published in Martinique

Author: Jean Luc Morel - CERAG
Martinique

1- France Antilles

2- Justice

3- Le Progressiste

4- Aujourd' hui - Dimanche

5- L'Independant

6- Le Combat

7- Le Courrier

8- Le Progres Spiritain

9- Paralleles

10- Les Cabiers du CERAG (Centre d'Etudes Regionales Antilles-Guyane)

11- Alizés

12- Ferments

13- Action

14- Vous Demain

15- Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Martinique

16- Information - flash

17- Bulletin de Conjuncture Economique

18- Bulletin de l'INSEE (Institut de Statistiques)

19- Bulletin de l'IFAC (Institut Fruits et Agrumes)

20- Présence socialiste

21- Perspectives d'Outre Mer

22- Revue Caraibe

23- Mairies et Chambres Economiques

All these periodicals and newspapers are filed at the Bibliotheque Scholcher at the Archives of the Department and at the Document Center of CERAG.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30- May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 2

Title: Periodicals Published in Montserrat

Author: S. I. Taylor
Public Library
Montserrat

One current newspaper is published weekly called the "Montserrat Mirror" which is filed and can be located at the Library, Administration Building and the Ace Printery.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 3

Title: Archives in Montserrat

Author: S. I. Taylor
Public Library
Montserrat

There are two archives in Montserrat, one at Government House, the other at the Court House. As far as we understand the documents there are rather disorganized, some are falling apart from decay and have been microfilmed for the University of the West Indies. We are not in a position to say the number of volumes. One can only have acces to this archive through the Administrator.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems the Public Library faces in servicing the community

Author: S. I. Taylor
Public Library
Montserrat

Our first problem is a too small Library and not enough space for expanding. Other problems are:

a- A need for a Conference Room.

b- A need for a Mobile Library for servicing the country districts.

c- Shortage of funds for books.

d- No trained personnel.

e- Insufficient staff.

f- No equipment for microfilming and photocopying.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 1

Title: Copyright and depository laws in the Netherlands Antilles

Author: Dr. J. Hartog
Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

Copyright.

When in 1954 the Netherlands Antilles became an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands the Dutch Codes of Law were taken over except in cases where stated to the contrary.

This implies that the Dutch Copyright Law of 1912 is also applicable in the Netherlands Antilles.

In 1912 the Kingdom of the Netherlands, including the then colony of the Netherlands Antilles, became a party to the Bern Convention of 1886, settling copyright questions between states participating.

Copyright in the Netherlands Antilles does not require legal depot. The mere fact that something is made public (of works of art), or multiplied (printed, but also stencilled) implies that it is protected by the law on copyright.

Copyright according to this law however does not protect the idea, but its effect or result in writing, musical compositions, the plastic arts, architecture, applied arts, films, photographs, choreographic works, etc.

Publication or multiplication of writings, compositions, etc., public presentation of plays, also via radio or television is prohibited by the law on copyright, but whether the making of photocopies or taperecordings is vetoed by this law is still a moot point. A law however is in the making to settle this. Under this new law tha making of photocopies will be strictly limited.

Righful claimant of copyright is the maker of the work. The right expires 50 years after his death.

In the Netherlands Antilles copyright covers the works of subjects of all states which have signed the Convention of Bern (which means that United States works do not have copyright in the Netherlands nor in the Netherlands Antilles).

The Copyright law of 1912 forbids quoting verbatim, but also taking over in some material form the immaterial thought, realised in the original work.

Difficulties are met when the exact line of demarcation has to be marked between the copying of a work and / or the making of a new work.

Depository Laws.

Following the principle of concordance in laws, as set forth above, the

Netherlands Antilles do not have any depository law simply because the Netherlands do not now have such a law.

The Netherlands Antilles do not have one central or national library, where all publications are kept. Usually the Public Libraries of Aruba and Curacao buy copies of all books or pamphlets published within the Netherlands Antilles.

Since 1947 the Library of the Zoological laboratory (University of Utrecht) collects all things printed in and on the Netherlands Antilles (even telephone directories and the like); it publishes a bibliography in the Nieuwe Westindische Gids. Although nobody obliges anybody to send his publications there, in some way or other Utrecht knows how to get everything.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: List of periodicals and newspapers currently published in the Netherlands Antilles, subdivided according to islands.

Author: Dr. J. Hartog
Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

This list cannot be considered complete. It is not always possible to trace small periodicals, often of a political character.

1. Name of the periodical
2. Character of the periodical
3. Frequency of publication
4. Present address (April 1969)
5. Language: Dutch

   Papiamento
   English
   Spanish

6. Year of publication
7. Size in inches
8. Printed or stencilled

ARUBA

1. De Amtenaar
2. Civil servant's bulletin
3. Monthly
4. J. Lamens—Balashi 81
5. D - P
6. 5th
7. 11 x 8,5
8. Printed

1. Aruba
2. Government information magazine
3. Irregular
4. Island Government Information Office
5. P
6. 12th
7. 10,5 x 8,5
8. Printed

1. Aruba Esso News
2. Industrial bulletin
3. 2x monthly
4. Lago Oil & Transport Co.
5. P - E
6. 30th

7. 12 x 9
8. Printed

1. Arubaanse Voorlichtingsdienst
2. Government information bulletin for press and radio
3. Irregular
4. Island Government information office
5. D - P
6. -
7. 11 x 8,5
8. Stencilled

1. Bao di Kwihi
2. School magazine
3. Monthly
4. Huize de la Salle
5. D - P - E - S
6. 6th
7. 8,5 X 7
8. Stencilled

1. Contact
2. Teacher's bulletin
3. Monthly
4. O. Ferrol, Fergusonstraat 62A
5. D
6. -
7. 9,5 x 6,5
8. Printed

1. Justicia
2. Juridical bulletin
3. Quarterly
4. J.G. Emanstraat 68
5. D
6. 4th
7. 10 x 6,5
8. Printed

1. Kanaster pa Emmaschool
2. School magazine
3. 2x yearly
4. Emmaschool Mon Plaisir
5. D - P
6. 1st
7. 8 x 6
8. Stencilled

1. Katholiek Onderwijsblad voor Aruba en St. Maarten
2. Catholic teachers' bulletin
3. Monthly
4. G. Sertons, Piedra Plat 33
5. D-P
6. 3rd
7. 9,5 x 6,5
8. Printed

1. The Local
2. Newspaper
3. Weekly
4. F.L. Hodge, P.O. Box 170, St. Nicolaas
5. E
6. 20th
7. 17,5 x 11
8. Printed

1. The New Light
2. Commercial bulletin
3. Weekly
4. CroeSons, P.O. Box 88, St. Nicolaas
5. P
6. 1st
7. 12 x 9
8. Stencilled

1. Pega Pega
2. School magazine
3. Monthly
4. c/o Colegio Arubano
5. D - E - P -S
6. 1st
7. 8,5 x 7
8. Stencilled

BONAIRE

At present no periodical known.

CURACAO

1. De Ambtenaar van de Nederlandse Antillen
2. Civil servant's bulletin
3. Monthly
4. P.O. Box 604
5. D-P
6. 32nd
7. 12 x 9
8. Printed

1. Amigoe di Curacao
2. Newspaper
3. Daily
4. Conscientiesteeg 27-29
5. D
6. 86th
7. 23 x 17
8. Printed

1. Antilliaans Juristenblad
2. Juridical bulletin
3. Quarterly
4. Handelskade 24
5. D
6. 18th
7. 8 x6
8. Printed

1. Bedrijfsleven Curacao
2. Commercial and industrial bulletin
3. Monthly
4. Columbusstraat 19F
5. D - F
6. 23rd
7. 12 x 9
8. Printed

1. Beurs - en Nieuwsberichten
2. Newspaper
3. Daily
4. Pietermaai 89
5. D
6. 33rd
7. 23 x 17
8. Printed

1. Cachu
2. Educational bulletin
3. Monthly
4. I. van Wilgen, Totolicaweg 3
5. D - E - P
6. 17th
7. 8,5 x 15,5
8. Printed

1. Curacaosche Courant
2. Official publications' bulletin
3. Weekly
4. Theaterstraat 11
5. D
6. 157th
7. 19 x 14
8. Printed

1. Gids van de Gereformeerde Kerk
2. Church of the Calvinist Reformed Church
3. Monthly
4. C. van Dijk, Gaitoweg 5
5. D
6. 34th
7. 12 x 9
8. Printed

1. Hermandad
2. Club magazine of the police
3. Monthly
4. Daal Publishing Co., Cas Coráweg 37
5. D
6. 16th
7. 12 x9
8. Printed

1. Horizon
2. Protestant teachers' bulletin
3. 6x yearly
4. L.F. Fricke, Apollostraat 8
5. D
6. -
7. 8 x 5,5
8. Printed

1. De Klok
2. Social magazine
3. Monthly
4. Huize St. Jozef, Sta. Rosa
5. D
6. -
7. 8 x 5,5
8. Printed

1. Nos Isla
2. Club magazine of Shell employees
3. 2x weekly
4. Shell Curacao N.V., Emmastad
5. D - P
6. 9th
7. 15 - 11
8. Printed

1. Onder de Loodsvlag
2. Pilots' Association bulletin
3. 2x yearly
4. Postbus 484, Willemstad
5. D
6. 3rd
7. 11 x 8,5
8. Printed

1. Pedagogisch didactisch bulletin
2. Educational bulletin
3. 2x yearly
4. Van Walbeeckplein 2
5. D
6. 2nd
7. 11 x 8,5
8. Printed

1. La Prensa
2. Newspaper
3. Daily
4. W.I. Compagniestraat 41
5. D
6. 2nd
7. 17 x 12
8. Printed

1. Stinapa
2. Cultural magazine
3. 2x yearly
4. Caraibisch Marien Biologisch Instituut, P.O. Box 2090
5. D
6. 1st
7. 8,5 x 6,5
8. Printed

1. Voorlichting
2. Government Information magazine
3. Irregular
4. Curacaosche Courant N.V., Theaterstraat 11
5. P
6. 13th
7. 12 x 9
8. Printed

ST. MAARTEN

1. St. Maarten Newsletter
2. Government information bulletin
3. Irregular
4. Island Government Information Office
5. E
6. 4th
7. 9,5, x 6
8. Printed

ST. EUSTATIUS

1. Statia Gazette
2. Newspaper
3. 2x monthly
4. John Thompson, St. Eustatius
5. E
6. 1st
7. 11 x 8,5
8. Stencilled

SABA

1. Saba Herald

2. Newspaper
3. Weekly
4. c/o William Johnson, Treasurer's Office, St. Maarten
5. E
6. 1st
7. 13,5 x 8,5
8. Stencilled

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 3

Title: Archives in the Netherlands Antilles

Author: Dr. J. Hartog
Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

In the colonial time all old government archives from before 1846 have been shipped to the State Archives in The Hague.

A survey of these records kept in The Hague has been given by Dr. M. A. P. Meilink at the Caribbean Archives Conference in Jamaica in 1965 (Published as Document 3 of the Conference, an elaboration of an earlier publication in de Westindische Gids 1954/1955).

The notariat's archives are deposited with the notaries public as from 1869.

Civil Registers, introduced in 1831, are kept in the island archives, often in deplorable circumstances.

Nowadays the Central Government has modern, well equipped archives in Curacao under a trained archivist. Plans are underway to split off the current archives from the historical archives.

The Island Governments each have their own archives.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems, in order of importance, the Aruba Public Library faces in serving the community

Author: Dr. J. Hartog
Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

Speaking only for Aruba I can say that I have no real problems: in 1950 15,000 books were lent, in 1968 144.000, or nearly ten times as many.

In 1950 the Public Library was housed in one small office building, now it occupies a large centrally located building in the capital, while there are two Branch Libraries in other towns of Aruba, and a bookmobile serving the outlying districts.

The only problem is to get enough trained staff to serve the community.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems in order of importance, the Aruba Public Library envisages in order to participate in a plan for inter library cooperation.

Author: Dr. J. Hartog
Aruba, Netherlands Antilles

The Public Library of Aruba is willing and ready to participate in any plan for inter-library cooperation, but it follows from Report 4, that the number of my staff of necessity would limit the possibilities.

The Public Library of Aruba exchanges already with main libraries in The Netherlands, the Library of Congress in Washington, and the library of the former Caribbean Commission Association in Trinidad, now the Caribbean Regional Library in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 2

Title: List of Puerto Rican Periodicals and Newspapers at the Puerto Rican collection UPR Library.

Author: Library
University of Puerto Rico
Puerto Rican Collection

PERIODICALS

ABC UNIVERSITARIO

A P U (ACCION POPULAR UNIVERSITARIA)

EL ABANICO

LA ABEJA

ACACIA

ACCION

LA ACCION

ACCION CHOFERIL

ACCION ESTUDIANTIL

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EL CO - OP

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EL COOPERADOR

EL COOPERADOR ALEGRE

COOPERANDO

COOPERATIVA AGRICOLA

COOPERATIVA DE CREDITO DE ISABELA

COOPERATIVE AMERICA

COOPERATIVE NEWSLETTER

COOPERATIVE WORLD

COQUI

EL COQUI

CORAZON Y ANTORCHA

CORCO HABLA

EL CORDERITO

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CORREO DE PUERTO RICO
CORREO DE LA ASOCIACION
CORREO DE LA LIGA COOPERATIVAS DE PR
CORREO DE LA QUINCENA
CORREO DOMINICAL
LA CORRESPONDENCIA DE PUERTO RICO
COSMOS
CREDINOTICIAS
CREDO
CRISALIDA
CRISALIDAS
EL CRISOL
CRISTALES
EL CRISTIANO
CRITERIO
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CRITICA
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CRONICA MUNDIAL
LA CRUZ DE MALTA
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LLAMA
LLANTOS Y RISAS
LORCA

LOS CATORCE

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LA LUCHA

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LUMBRE

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LUZ DE LA VEGA

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LUZ Y VERDAD

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EL MARTILLO

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MAYAGUEX

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MEDIACION Y EVALUACION

MENSAJE

EL MENSAJERO

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MENSAJERO PARROQUIAL

MENSUARIO DE LA DIVISION CORRECCION

EL MENTOR

EL MERCURIO

MERIDIANO

EL MES HISTORICO

MESTER

MI COMPAÑERO

MICROCOSMOS

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LA MOCA

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EL MUNDITO

EL MUNDO

MUNDO COOPERATIVO

MUNDO DEPORTIVO

MUNDO LIBRE

MUNDO MEDICO

MUNDO MEDICO FARMACEUTICO

MUNDO MERCANTIL

MUÑECOS

MUSICOS

MY ENGLISH READER

LA NACION

LA NACION ESPAÑOLA

LA NAO

EL NAVEGANTE

NAVIDADES

EL NAZARENO

NEGOCIOS DE PUERTO RICO

NEGOCIOS

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NEWS BULLETIN PR JUNIOR COLLEGE

NEWS FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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NOTAS - MUSICOS DE P.R., SAN JUAN
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LA NOTICIA

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NOTICIAS - ASOC. GRAL. ANTITUBERCULOSA PR
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NOTICIAS - BIBLIOTECA

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NOTICIERO COLEGIO TRABAJADORES SOCIALES

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NOTICIERO DE SALUD - DEPTO. DE SALUD, SANT.
NOTICIERO DE LA CRUZ AZUL DE P. R.
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NUEVA ERA

LA NUEVA REFORMA

LA NUEVA TELEFONICA

LA NUEVA VOZ

NUEVO AMBIENTE

EL NUEVO DIA

EL NUEVO EVANGELISTA

NUEVOS HORIZONTES

EL NU SIGMA

NUTRICION AL DIA

THE OBSERVER

ODONTOLOGIA

OFSE

OID

OLIMPO

OLYMPIA

ONDA

ONDAS

LA OPERA

LA OPINION

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ORDEN PUBLICO

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ORGANO DE LA ASAMBLEA DE LA JUVENTUD DE LA IGLESIA EVANGELICA UNIDA DE PR

ORGANO DE LA CAMARA DE COMERCIO DE PR

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ORIENTACIONES

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ORTO - GRAFIKO

PABELLON

EL PABELLON

EL PAIS

LA PALABRA

PALABRAS NEIGHBORS

PALACETE

PA'LANTE

PALENQUE DE LA JUVENTUD

PALESTRA

PALIQUE

PALIQUES UNIVERSITARIOS

PANORAMA

PANORAMA COOPERATIVO

PARA TODOS

PARENTESIS

PARLAMENTARIANDO

PARNASO

PATRIA

LA PATRIA

LA PAZ

PEDAGOGIA

PEGASO

EL PENTALFA

LA PEQUEÑA ANTILLA

EL PEQUEÑO DIARIO

PERSONAL

EL PERRO AMARILLO

EL PHI ETA MU

PICA - PICA

PICO Y ESPUELAS

PIGMENTO

EL PILAR

EL PILOTO

EL PINAR

PINCEL Y PALETA

PINOS AL SOL

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POR UN MUNDO MEJOR

EL PORTAVOZ

PORTICO

PORTO RICO COLLEGIAN

PORTO RICO HEALTH REVIEW

THE PORTO RICO MAIL

PORTO RICO PROGRESS

THE PORTO RICO REVIEW

PORTO RICO REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEALTH & TROPICAL MEDICINE

THE PORTO RICO SCHOOL REVIEW

EL PORVENIR

EL PORVENIR DE BORINQUEN

P.O.S.D. - C.O.R.B.

EL POSTILLON

EL PRACTICANTE

EL PREGONERO

PRENSA

LA PRENSA

PRENSA DEL ESTUDIANTE

PRENSA DEPORTIVA

PRENSA LIBRE

PRENSA LITERARIA

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LA PREPA

PRESENTE

PRESENTE (GN DE PR)

PRET

PREVENCION DE ACCIDENTES

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PROBLEMAS DE LA COMUNIDAD

PROBLEMAS SOCIALES Y ECONOMICOS

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PROGRESO - CIUDADANOS PRO-ELA, S. JUAN
EL PROGRESO

PROGRESS IN PUERTO RICO

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EL PROPAGADOR

LA PROPAGANDA

PRO PATRIA "SOUVENIR LIBERAL"

PRO - SALUD

EL PROLETARIO

EL PSICOLOGO

EL PUBLICISTA
PUEBLO - SAN GERMAN
PUEBLO - SAN JUAN

PUEBLO: AL SERVICIO DE LOS TRABAJADORES
EL PUEBLO - RIO PIEDRAS
EL PUEBLO - BAYAMON
EL PUEBLO - MAYAGUEZ
PUEBLOS HISPANOS

PUERTO

PUERTO RICAN FUTURE FARMER

THE PUERTO RICAN STUDY

PUERTO RICAN TRADE REVIEW

PUERTO RICO

PUERTO RICO AGRICOLA

PUERTO RICO COMERCIAL

THE PUERTO RICO EAGLE

PUERTO RICO EN MARCHA

PUERTO RICO EVANGELICO

PUERTO RICO EXTENSION NEWS

PUERTO RICO GRAFICO

PUERTO RICO HEALTH BULLETIN

PUERTO RICO HERALD

PUERTO RICO HOME BUILDERS REVIEW

PUERTO RICO ILUSTRADO

PUERTO RICO ILUSTRADO (SABATINO)

PUERTO RICO INDUSTRIAL

THE PR JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

PUERTO RICO LABOR NEWS

PUERTO RICO LIBRE

PUERTO RICO OBRERO

PUERTO RICO ROTARIO

PUERTO RICO SCHOOL REVIEW

PUERTO RICO TODAY

PUERTO RICO TRAVEL NEWSLETTER

PUERTO RICO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BULLETIN

PUERTO RICO WORLD JOURNAL

PUERTO RICO Y SU ENFERMERA

PULSO ECONOMICO

PURA GUASA

QUARTERLEY ECONOMIC REVIEW

¿QUE HAY DE NUEVO?

¿QUE PASA EN AGUAS BUENAS?

¿QUE PASA EN EL CAMPUS?

QUE PASA EN PUERTO RICO

LOS QUIJOTES

EL QUINQUE

QUISQUEYA HAITI BORINQUEN

EL RADAR

EL RADICAL

RADIO NEWS

RADIO NOTICIAS

RADIO-REVISTA

RADIO SPORTS

RADIO SPOTS

RADIO VOZ

RAFAGAS

RAICES

RAMEY TROPICAR

LA RAZA

LA RAZON

REALIDAD

RECINTO

RECREACION

REDENCION

REFLEJOS

REFORMA

REFORMA AGRICOLA

LA REFORMA SOCIAL

EL REGIONAL

EL REGIONALISTA

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EL RELACIONISTA

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EL REPORTER

EL REPORTERO MERCANTIL

LA REPRESENTACION NACIONAL

LA REPUBLICA

EL REPUBLICANO PURO

RESISTENCIA ESTUDIANTIL

RETARDACION MENTAL

EL RETEN

RETIRO

LA REVISTA

REVISTA ALVO

LA REVISTA AZUCARERA

LA REVISTA BLANCA

REVISTA CIENTIFICA, LITERARIA DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA Y DE CONOCIMIENTOS UTILES

REVISTA COLEGIAL

REVISTA COMERCIAL

REVISTA COMERCIAL DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA DE ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA

REVISTA DE AGRICULTURA, INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

REVISTA DE AGRICULTURA DE P. R.

REVISTA DE AJEDREZ

REVISTA DE ARTE INSULAR

REVISTA DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

REVISTA DE CONTABILIDAD

REVISTA DE DERECHO LEGISLACION Y JURISPRUDENCIA (COLEGIO ABOGADOS P.R.)

REVISTA DE DERECHO PUERTORRIQUEÑO

REVISTA DE ECONOMIA

REVISTA DE ECONOMIA Y ESTADISTICAS PUERTORRIQUEÑAS

REVISTA DE ESTUDIOS GENERALES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA DE HISTORIA DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA DE HUMANIDADES

REVISTA DE LEYES Y TRIBUNALES

REVISTA DE MEDICINA DOCIMETRICA

REVISTA DE MERCADEO

REVISTA DE OBRAS PUBLICAS

REVISTA DE PSIQUIATRIA Y SALUD MENTAL DE PR

REVISTA DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA DE SERVICIO SOCIAL

REVISTA DE TECNOLOGIA MEDICA

REVISTA DE LA ACADEMIA POLICIA DE PR

REVISTA DE LA ASOCIACION ALUMNI

REVISTA DE LA ASOC. CIENCIAS POLITICAS

REVISTA DE LA ASOCIACION DE INGENIEROS ELECTRICISTAS

REVISTA DE LA ASOC. MAESTROS

REVISTA DE LA ASOC. OFICIALES SANEAMIENTO

REVISTA DE LA ASOC. MUJERES GRADUADAS

REVISTA DE LA ASOC. DE SALUD

REVISTA DE LA ASOCIACION DE TECNOLOGOS MEDICOS Y MICROCOPISTAS DE P.R.

REVISTA DE LA CONSTRUCCION

REVISTA DE LA ESCUELA GRADUADA DE TRABAJO SOCIAL UPR

REVISTA DE LA LIGA PUERTORRIQUEÑA CONTRA EL CANCER

REVISTA DE LA NAVIDAD

REVISTA DE LAS ANTILLAS

REVISTA DEL BASEBALL DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA DEL CAFE

REVISTA DEL COLEGIO DE ABOGADOS DE PR

REVISTA DEL COLEGIO DE COMERCIO

REVISTA DEL COLEGIO DE INGENIEROS PR

REVISTA DEL COLEGIO DE QUIMICOS

REVISTA DEL CONTADOR PUBLICO AUTORIZADO DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA DEL HOMENAJE A LA VEJEZ

REVISTA DEL I. DE C. PUERTORRIQUEÑA

LA REVISTA DEL PAIS

REVISTA DEL TRABAJO

REVISTA DENTAL

REVISTA DEPORTIVA

REVISTA DIPLOMATICA

REVISTA ECONOMICA

REVISTA EL MAESTRO

REVISTA ESCOLAR DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA FACULTAD ESTUDIOS GENERALES

REVISTA FARMACEUTICA DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA GAUTIER BENITEZ

REVISTA GEOGRAFICA DE P.R.

REVISTA GRAFICA DEL SUR

REVISTA HACIENDA

REVISTA HIPICA

REVISTA HISPANOAMERICANA

REVISTA INDUSTRIAL DE PUERTO RICO

REVISTA INDUSTRIAS NATIVAS

REVISTA JURIDICA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD INTERAMERICANA DE P.R.

REVISTA JURIDICA DE LA UPR

REVISTA LA AZUCENA

REVISTA LITERARIA CLUB

REVISTA LITERARIA DEL BOLETIN

REVISTA MEDICA PUERTORRIQUEÑA

REVISTA MERCANTIL

REVISTA PUERTORRIQUEÑA

REVISTA SOUVENIR

REVISTA TELEFONICA PUERTORRIQUEÑA

REVISTA TRIMESTRAL DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE HACIENDA

REVISTA VOCACIONAL

RIO PIEDRAS AL DIA

ROTAREÑO

LA RUEDA

RUMBOS

RUMOR DEL PLATA

SABADO

EL SABOR

SALARIO

SALUBRIDAD

SALUD

LA SALUD

SAN JUAN DIARY

SAN JUAN GUIDE

THE SAN JUAN NEWS

THE SAN JUAN REVIEW

THE SAN JUAN STAR

THE SANANTO

SANATAN DHARMA

SANGRE NUEVA

SANGRE ROJA

SANTO DOMINGO Y PUERTO RICO

SCALA

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS REVIEW

SEGUROS COOPERATIVOS

SELA

SELECTIVE LIST OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS CATALOGUED

SELF HELP

SELVILANDIA

SEMANA (PONCE)

SEMANA (DEPTO. INST. PUBLICA)
SEMANA (LECTURAS PARA ESTUDIANTES ADULTOS)
SEMANA (ENGLISH SUPPLEMENT)
LA SEMANA - CAGUAS
LA SEMANA - SANTURCE
LA SEMANA - SAN JUAN
LA SEMANA - PARTIDO COMUNISTA - SANTURCE

SEMANA JURIDICA DE P.R.

LA SEMANA POLITICA

SEMANARIO PLAZA LAS AMERICAS

SEMINARIO (SEMINARIO EVANGELICO)

THE SENTINEL

SEP.
SEPOR
SER.
SERVICIO LEGISLATIVO DE P.R.
SIAP
SIEMBRA
7 DIAS

LA SIMIENTE

SINDICALES

SIRVE (MOLINOS DE PR)

SISIFO (ESC. SUP. NOCTURNA - SANTURCE)

SOAGRICO

SOCIALISMO

EL SOCIALISTA

EL SOL (ASOC. MAESTROS DE PR)
EL SOL (HUMACAO)
EL SOL (SAN JUAN)

SOMOS

SOUND OFF

THE SOUTHEASTERN LATIN AMRICANITS

SOUVENIR

SPOTLIGHT (DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE)

STAHLIA (DEPTO. BIOLOGIA DE UPR)

STATUS OF GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE CARIBBEAN

STATUS OF ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE CARIBBEAN

SU ASOCIACION LE INFORMA (ASOC. EMPL. ELA)

SU FARMACEUTICO LE DICE (COL. FARM. PR)

SU TELEFONICA INFORMA (PR TELEPHONE CO)
EL SUCESO (VEGA BAJA)
SUMMA (CIRCULO ESTUDIOS FILOSOFICOS UPR)
SUMMER SCHOOL NEWS: VEASE SUMMER SCHOOL REVIEW
SUMMER SCHOOL REVIEW (COL. EDUC. UPR)
SUNDAY SAN JUAN STAR MAGAZINE (SAN JUAN STAR)
EL SUPERVISOR (DIV. ADIESTRAMIENTO M. S. JUAN)

SURCO (SAN JUAN)
SURCOS (COLEGIO HUMANIDADES UPR)
SURCOS (MOCA)
SURCOS (UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL - UPR)

LA TABLITA (PARTIDO INDEPENDENTISTA PR)

TEVE (SAN JUAN)
TELE-PROGRESO (P.R. TELEPHONE COMPANY)
TEOSOFIA (CAGUAS)
TERRA (ASOC. INDIAS OCCIDENTALES - UPR)
EL TERRITORIO (SAN JUAN)
EL TESTIGO (IGLESIA LUTERANA)
THIS WEEK END IN PUERTO RICO
THREE MONTHLY ECONOMIC REVIEW
THUNDERHEAD (ANTILLES AIR FORCES)
EL TIEMPO
TIERRA
TIERRA Y PATRIA (DIV. AGRICULTURA DE PRERA)

POOR ORIGINAL COPY - BEST
AVAILABLE AT TIME FILMED

TIME & SPACE
TIMONEL
TOBACCO
LA TOGA (COL. ABOGADOS PR)
EL TORCHERO (BAPTIST ACADEMY)
LA TORRE (UNIVERSIDAD DE R.P.)
LA TORRECILLA

TRACK

TRENDS

LA TRIBUNA (MAYAGUEZ)
LA TRIBUNA (SAN JUAN)

EL TRIBUNAL

TRINCHERA

TRIUNFOS

EL TROMPO

LA TRONERA

TROPICAL AMERICA
TROPICO: NYA IN THE TROPICO

ULTIMAS NOTICIAS
UMBRAL
UNES.
UNIDAD
LA UNIDAD NACIONAL

LA UNION (SAN JUAN)
LA UNION (RIO PIEDRAS)
LA UNION (AGUADILLA)
UNION OBRERA

EL UNIVERSAL

UNIVERSIDAD (UNIVERSIDAD DE P.R.)
UNIVERSIDAD CATOLICA DE P.R.
UNIVERSIDAD LIBRE
UNIVERSIDAD Y PUEBLO
EL UNIVERSITARIO
UNIVERSO
EL UNIVERSO

THE UPR CAMPUS REPORTER

UPA.
URBE

EL VACILON

VANGUARDIA (SANTURCE)
VANGUARDIA (RIO PIEDRAS)
LA VANGUARDIA ESPAÑOLA (SAN JUAN)
VANGUARDIA REVOLUCIONARIA DOMINICANA
VANGUARDIA UNIVERSITARIA LIBERAL

LA VAQUERIA (ASOC. PRODUCTORES LECHE)

VENDIMIA (CIRCULO CULTURAL JOSE A. DAVIL

VERANO (ESC. SUPERIOR CENTRAL)

VERBO (CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO CATOLICO R.P
VERBO (ASOC. EMPLEADOS PR)

BERBUM (CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO CATOLICO)
VERDAD (SANTURCE)

LA VERDAD (SAN JUAN)
LA VERDAD (ACCION CATOLICA)
LA VERDAD (FRAILES FRANCISCANOS -S. JUAN
LA VERDAD (FRAILES CAPUCHINOS)

VERDADES

EL VERDE

VEREDAS

VERITAS (ACADEMIA SAGRADO CORAZON)

VERSIONES

EL VETERANO AGRICULTOR EN ACCION

EL VIBRADOR

LA VICTORIA

VIDA (ARCHIDIOSESIS SAN JUAN)

VIDA ALEGRE

VIDA ESPAÑOLA

VIDA HISPANA

VIDA INFANTIL

VIDA NUEVA (SAN JUAN)
VIDA NUEVA (ARECIBO)

VIGIA (RIO PIEDRAS)

EL VIGIA (CAROLINA)

EL VIGIA (IGLESIA BAUTISTA - CAROLINA)

VISION

VISION Y SONIDO

VITA NOSTRA

VITAE

VIVA

LA VIVIENDA

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN AGRICULTURE
VOCERO - FRATERNIDAD PHI TAU SIGMA
VOCERO - CLASE GRADUANDA CIENCIAS SOCIALES)
VOCERO - COOPERATIVA CREDITO MERCEDITAS
EL VOCERO

EL VOCERO DE JEFFERSON

VOCERO DE LA AUTORIDAD SOBRE HOGARES

VOCERO ESTUDIANTIL

VOCERO MUNICIPAL (JUANA DIAZ)

VOCERO SANTA ROSA

VOCES JUVENILES

VOLANTE

VOLUNTAD

VORTICE

LA VOZ

LA VOZ BAUTISTA

LA VOZ DE ARUV.

LA VOZ DE BAYAMON

LA VOZ DE CAYEY

LA VOZ DE COMUNICACIONES

LA VOZ DE LEVITTOWN

LA VOZ DE ORIENTE

LA VOZ DE PUERTO RICO

LA VOZ DE PUERTO RICO EN EEUU.

LA VOZ DE SALVACION

LA VOZ DE LA AGUJA

LA VOZ DE LA ASOC. DE INSPECTORES
DE SANEAMIENTO PR

VOZ DE LA ASOC. PUERTORRIQUEÑA PRO
BIENESTAR DE LA FAMILIA

VOZ DE LA FEDERACION DEPORTIVA
MERCEDITAS

LA VOZ DE LA INDEPENDENCIA

LA VOZ DE LA MONTAÑA

LA VOZ DE LA PATRIA

LA VOZ DE LA UNION

LA VOZ DE SU COOPERATIVA

LA VOZ DE LA WNEL

LA VOZ DE LA "Y"

LA VOZ DEL BARRIO

LA VOZ DEL CEMENTO

LA VOZ DEL COLEGIO

LA VOZ DEL CONSEJO

VOZ DEL ESPIRITISMO LUZ Y VERDAD

LA VOZ DEL FONDO

LA VOZ DEL MARINO

LA VOZ DEL MONTE

LA VOZ DEL NORTE

LA VOZ DEL OBRERO

LA VOZ DEL OESTE

LA VOZ DEL PAC

LA VOZ DEL PLOMERO

LA VOZ DEL PUEBLO

LA VOZ DEL SEMINARIO - DEFENSORES DE LA FE

LA VOZ DEL SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES
UPR

VOZ DEL TRABAJO

LA VOZ DEL TURABO

VOZ EXCOLAR

LA VOZ EVANGELICA

LA VOZ METODISTA

LA VOZ NACIONAL

VOZ UNIVERSAL DEL CORDERO

WEEKEND IN THE CARIBBEAN

WEERLY WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN

WIPR - TV

THE WORLD TODAY

Y.

YANK

YAWACA

YUNQUE

ZOOTEMAS

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: List of periodicals and newspapers currently published in St. Kitts

Author: The Chief Librarian
Public Library
St. Kitts

State Newspapers currently published are:

Labour Spokesman -	Daily
The Democrat -	Weekly

Files located at the Registrar's Office.
West Square Street, Basseterre,
St. Kitts. W. I.

Country Report No. 3

Title: Existence and description of archives in St. Kitts

Author: The Chief Librarian
Public Library
St. Kitts

The State archives are now located in Government Headquarters. There is a lot of good material, but much in need of expert treatment. Materials up to the present have not been very available, but an archivist is at present in training in Barbados.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969
Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems the Public Library faces in servicing the community

Author: The Chief Librarian
Public Library
St. Kitts

1) Lack of proper training facilities.

2) Insufficient books especially for children in country areas.

Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems in participating in a plan for Inter Library Cooperation

Author: The Chief Librarian
Public Library
St. Kitts

1) We the smaller territories have much to gain from such scheme, but have we sufficient to contribute?

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 1

Title: Copyright and Depository Laws in St. Lucia

Author: Mary A. Prescod
St. Lucia

The Copyright Law of our state conforms to the British Copyright Law.

We have no depository laws. (During the Federation of the West Indies, a copy of anything published in St. Lucia was deposited at the University of the West Indies-Jamaica.)

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 2

Title: List of periodicals and newspapers currently published in St. Lucia

Author: Mary A. Prescod
St. Lucia

The following periodicals and newspapers are currently published in St. Lucia. Copies can be found at the Registry where files are kept. I have brought copies along with me for the Conference.

1. The Voice of St. Lucia (Twice weekly)
2. The Standard (once a week)
3. The Crusader (once a week)
4. The Castries Catholic Chronicle (weekly)
5. "Link" magazine (Quarterly)
6. St. Lucia Year Book (annual)

Government Publications

1. Saint Lucia Gazette (weekly)
2. Estimates of Saint Lucia, and other
3. Government reports.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 3

Title: Archives in St. Lucia

Author: Mary A. Prescod
St. Lucia

A small collection of Archives is kept at the Registry. This is made up of Government publications. Newspapers, and backnumbers of periodicals published in St. Lucia. Plans are ahead to set up an Archives Department, and to this end a representative from the state attended the Conference on Archives in Jamaica a few years ago, but he was not available, for me to get more information from him.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems, in order of importance, the Central Library faces in serving the community

Author: Mary A. Prescod
St. Lucia

We have no great problems in servicing our community. If a book is not available we usually send on a request to the Central Library in Trinidad or one of the other libraries in the Region and the request is usually filled through Inter-Library Loans. The same procedure is adopted for any queries by the public that cannot be met by us.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems, in order of importance that the Central Library envisages in a plan for inter-library cooperation

Author: Mary A. Prescod
St. Lucia

At present I can see no problems here, unless we take into consideration delays in the Mail, or the unavailability of material requested. The above could be greatly assisted if we got a micro-filming service.

Personally I feel that a plan for inter-library cooperation and exchange would be of great benefit, not only to the libraries participating, but to members of the public, not only in the area but would greatly assist an individual library or organization in answering queries from all over the world, and the sooner this plan comes into operation, the better it will be for all.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30- May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 2

Title: Periodicals currently published in St. Vincent

Author: Lorna Small
Free Public Library
St. Vincent

1- Flambeau

2- Youth

3- Grammar School Magazine

4- Girls High School Magazine (Available at Library).

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30- May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems the Free Public Library faces in servicing the community

Author: Lorna Small
Free Public Library
St. Vincent

(1) Staff - Inadequate training facilities.

(2) Stock - Inadequate book fund to keep the stock balanced and up-to-date.

(3) Building - Space.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 1

Title: Copyright and Depository Laws in Surinam

Author: Carmen Carilho-Fazal Alikham
Surinam

Surinam does not have copyright nor depository laws. In 1968 a bill on copyright and depository laws was presented in the Parliament in Holland, after 20 years of preparation.

In the same year in Surinam a commission was appointed to study this matter for Surinam. This commission has not worked yet because it is awaiting the results of the bill in Holland and intend to, when this has passed, adapt it for Surinam.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 2

Title: Archives in Surinam

Author: Carmen Carilho-Fazal Alikham
Surinam

According to an investigation made by Mrs. M. A. P. Mailink-Roelofs, an archive expert from Holland, in 1965 (reported in Nieuwe West-Indische Gids 1968. Jg. 46, no. 3), the archives in Surinam are in a very neglected condition. Since then unfortunately their condition has not changed much. This neglect concerns especially the archives of the government, except those of the land registry and recorder of mortgage, domain office and the town hall. There is no qualified personal and no general archives' legislation which dictates what organs are charged with the supervision of the archives.

There is no inspection by the authority. A beginning has made to centralise all government archives, but the depository of the Central Archives is far too small, there is no protection against the tropical climate (insects, moist) nor against fire-risk.

The nucleus of the Central Archives is formed by the old-archives of the government's administration of Paramaribo and some parts of the old-archives of the districts. The material has been arranged more or less chronological, but there are many gaps. Investigation costs a lot of time bacause there hardly are indexes and if there are some, they are incomplete.

In general the church authorities better realise the historic value of protecting their documents but both these archives and private ones are in bad condition too.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 3

Title: Publications by the Government

Author: Carmen Carilho-Fazal Alikham
Surinam

All files of periodicals published by the government are located in the Central Archives and further as indicated.

1. De Surinaamse Landbouw 1952 - ; bi-monthly, published by the Departement van L.V.V. (agriculture, cattle-breeding and fishery)

   Files: Landbouwproefstation Suriname (agriculture experiment station)
   Cultural Centre Surinam Library

2. Bulletin van het Landbouwproefstation 1904 - ;

   File: Landbouwproefstation Suriname

3. Mededelingen van het Landbouwproefstation 1926 - ;

   File: Landbouwproefstation Suriname

4. Verslagen en rapporten van het Ministerie van L.V.V. (reports and statements of the Department of L.V.V.) 1956 - ;

   File: Landbouwproefstation Suriname

5. Economische Voorlichtingsdienst Suriname (economic information) 1954 - ; bi-monthly published by the Economische Voorlichtings-dienst Suriname.

   Files: Economische Voorlichtingsdienst, Landbouwproefstation

6. Bulletin van het Ministerie van Handel en Industrie (commerce and industry) 1962 - ; bi-monthly enclosure "Economische Voorlichting Suriname".

7. Bulletin van de Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken (Chamber of Commerce and Factories) bi-monthly, 1957 - ;

8. Mededelingen Meteorologische Dienst Suriname ; 3 series

   a. het weer (the weather) 1962 - ;
   b. onderzoekingen (research) 1963 - ;
   c. reeksen en waarnemingen (series and observations) 1963 - ;

9. Publications of the Central Statistical Office:

   a. Monthly statistics of the import and export of goods per country. circa 1940 - ;
   b. Quaterly statistics. idem

c. Surinam in figures ; irregulary published

Files: Central Archive, Central Statistical Office, Landbouwproefstation Suriname

10. Handelingen van de Staten van Suriname (proceedings of the confederation)

11. Suriname Nieuwsbrief; weekly publication of the R.V.D.S. (Governmental Information Service)

File: R.V.D.S.

12. Minov; publication for internal information and discussion of the Department of Education and national development. 1969 - ;

Files: Department of Education, Cultural Centre Surinam

13. Gouvernements Advertentieblad (Governmental Advertisement Paper) published twice a week 1885 -.

14. Governmental Paper bi-monthly Gouvernementsblad 1816

15. Year reports of departments and subdivisions.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

1. Algemene Bond van Overheidspersoneel Nieuws 1966 - ;
File: A.B.O.

2. Bauxco Nieuws - monthly, published by the Surinam Aluminium Company (Suralco) 1950 -.

Files: Suralco, Cultural Centre Surinam

3. Celos Bulletin 1966 - ; monthly, published by CELOS (Centre for Agricultural esearch in Surinam - a tropical dependance of the griculture niversity of Wageningen, Holland

Files: Celos, Landbouwproefstation Suriname

4. Celos kwartaal verslagen 1967 - ; quarterly reports

Files: CELOS, Landbouwproefstation Suriname

5. Contact, monthly published by the Firm C. Kersten & Co. Staff-organ 1963 - ;

Files: C. Kersten & Co.

6. Damwereld (draughts world) bi-monthly organ of the draught-society "De Kroonschijf" 1969 - ;

   File: C.C.S.

7. Kontakt, monthly published by the N.V. Bruynzeel Houtmaatschappij (wood company) 1957 - ;

   File: N.V. Bruynzeel

8. Makandra; organ of the Paranam employeesbond 1955 - ;

   File: Paranam Werknemersbond

9. Onze Gids; monthly organ of the Christian Teachers' Society "Broederschap" 1920 - ;

   File: "Broederschap"

10. Opbouw (Edification) Catholic monthly bulletin for youth and family 1944 - ;

    Files: C.C.S., Fraters St. Paulushuis, Wulfinghstraat 5

11. Surinaams Juristenblad (Juristspaper); Organ of the Surinaamse Juristenvereniging, publ. twice a year, 1963 - ;

    Files: Bibliotheek van de Juridische faculteit, Parket van Justitie en Politie, C.C.S.

12. Sportspiegel, 1969 - ;

    File: S.O.S.I.S. (Institution for the development of sport in Surinam)

Daily newspapers:

1. De West 1909 - ;
2. De Ware Tijd 1957 - ;
3. De Vrije Stem 1961 - ;
4. Suriname 1888 - ;

Files: Central Archive

Weekly newspapers:

1. De Volksbode 1969 - ;
2. Onze Tijd 1955 - ;
3. De Nicheriaan; organ of the society "Nickerie Vooruit"
4. De Zwampbode. Wageningen, Distr. Nickerie Omhoog - News of the R.C. Church 1955 - ;
5. Protestantenblad - News of the Reformed and Lutheran Church, 1895 -,
6. Kerkbode - News of the Moravian Church 1945 - ;

Files: Central Archive

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems in order of importance, the Stichting Cultureel Centrum Library faces in servicing the community

Author: Carmen Carilho-Fazal Alikham
Surinam

The most important problems the C.C.S. Library faces in servicing the community results from lack of qualified personal and lack of money (except for books, which are donated by the Sticusa,(Foundation for Cultural Cooperation with Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles).

a. The Sticusa regularly gives Surinams who are interested the opportunity for a library college in Holland, but still it will take some years before there are enough qualified librarians.

b. Besides the bad personal condition, lack of money makes it impossible to extend the supplies with some necessary branch-libraries.

c. The C.C.S. library intendes to be first of all an instrument of community development, but as Surinam has no scientific library yet, the C.C.S. library has always had, as a matter of course the function of a public library and that of a scientific library too, whereby first called function often came on the second place. Fortunately the government will establish a scientific library within a few years.

d. Surinam scarcely has popular reading; readers are entirely dependent upon books from Holland, which content attract them less than books in which they can recognize their own problems, which play in their own surroundings. Caribbean litterature is seldom translated into Dutch.

e. Insects.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - 2 May 1969
Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems in order of importance, the Stichting Cultureel Centrum Library envisages in order to participate in a plan for inter library cooperation

Author: Carmen Carilho-Fazal Alikham
Surinam

As I can envision now, the only problem the Stichting Cultureel Library will face in order to participate in a plan for interlibrary cooperation is that in the small but very important Surinamica collection which is used very intensively, there are very few duplicates and the Stichting Cultureel Library has no microfilm equipment.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 4

Title: Problems the Central Library of Trinidad & Tobago faces in servicing the community

Author: Alma Yordan
Library of the University of W.I., Trinidad

This library, like so many other institutions of its kind, and indeed like most libraries, faces the common problems arising from inadequate staff at both professional and clerical levels. Inadequate funds for an expanding operation have also limited our service from time to time.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 5

Title: Problems, in order of importance, the Virgin Islands Public Library faces in order to participate in a plan for Inter Library Cooperation

Author: Alma Yordan
Library of the University of West Indies
Trinidad

Problems in participating in a plan for cooperative activity would vary with the types of cooperation, but the general problems of inadequate staff (both in absolute numbers and in quality) and funds would naturally affect our ability to contribute extensively and effectively to any plan. Provision for supplementary funds and/or staff for participating libraries would therefore be a useful adjunct to any cooperative plan.

Conference on Inter Library
Cooperation and Exchange
April 30 - May 2, 1969

Country Report No. 5 A

Title: Problems the Central Library of Trinidad & Tobago faces in order to participate in a plan for Inter Library cooperation

Author: Marjorie Lumsden
Central Library - Trinidad

I expect that the plan for inter-library cooperation and exchange will be on a regional basis. Any form of cooperation on a regional basis by the Central Library will have to be on a Government to Government level as we are not an independent body, but are a Government and form part of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

We would also wish to have determined the precise areas of cooperation demanded of us and would also need to know the relationship to other relevant schemes and priorities, for Caribbean Bibliographic Development.

How would this plan for inter-library cooperation relate to library development programmes for Trinidad and Tobago, which are presently under consideration?

How much more will it cost and where will the money come from? Will the scheme require more physical space and additional staff? and what will be the additional responsibilities on our part?

We would also wish to have adequate notice of changes which will affect us.

Appendix C

CONFERENCE ON INTER LIBRARY COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE

Agreement for Technical Services

This agreement, made this 19th day of December 1968 between the United States Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, Division of Libraries and Museums as CONTRACTOR, under its Library Services and Construction Act, Title III Program (State Plan) and the Caribbean Economic Development Corporation, a public corporation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, known herewith as CODECA.

WITNESSETH that the CONTRACTOR and CODECA agree to sponsor an Assembly of Librarians under the terms listed in this contract.

Terms of the Contract:

1. The Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs of the United States Virgin Islands will contribute two thousand dollars ($2,000.00 U.S.) towards the convening of an assembly of library administrators, librarians and other personnel to consider all aspects relating to the implementation of a library cooperative plan for the interchange of publications, photoduplication services and bibliographic information.

2. CODECA agrees to asume responsibility for the administrative aspects relating to the convening of this assembly of librarians.

3. CODECA agrees further to contribute no more than one thousand dollars ($1,000.00 U.S.) towards any additional expenses incurred.

4. A proposed budget for the assembly is appended to this contract.

5. The Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, Division of Libraries and Museums of the United States Virgin Islands and CODECA also agree that the assembly will be held in the metropolitan area of San Juan.

6. The proceedings and recommendations shall be published for free distribution to all interested parties.

Agreement...

This document contains the entire agreement between the parties hereto, and neither party is bound by any representations or agreements of any kind except as herein contained.

Enid M. Baa, Director
Division of Libraries and Museums
LSCA - Title III
Inter-Library Cooperation

Luis A. Passalacqua Christian
Executive Director
Caribbean Economic Development
Corporation

Mr. Carl Tranum
Commissioner of Conservation and Cultural
Affairs

Ariel F. Cedeño
Controller
Caribbean Economic Development
Corporation

Agreement...

Appendix I: Proposed Budget

1. Travel and per diem - participating institutions shall pay travel expenses for their personnel.

2. Administrative Expenditures

	a) Communications		$ 100.00
	b) Office Supplies		100.00
	c) Working Papers		200.00
	d) Refreshments		100.00
	e) Conference Bureau		500.00
3.	Consultants		1,000.00
4.	Printing		1,000.00
		TOTAL	$3,000.00

Appendix II: Participants and Areas of Discussion for the Assembly

1. Participants:

   a) Pertinent institutions from Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands

   b) Stateside librarians and other personnel versed in interlibrary cooperation and systems and methods.

   c) Caribbean librarians interested in interlibrary cooperation and systems and methods as observers.

   d) Consultants in systems and methods.

2. Areas of Discussion:

   a) The Assembly will be presented with the procedures and techniques devised for the Caribbean Regional Library with the idea that these procedures be adopted by other institutions.

CONFERENCE ON INTER LIBRARY COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE

INVITATION

March 31, 1969

In line with the dispositions contained in Title III of the U. S. Library Services and Construction Act, a Conference on Inter Library Cooperation & Exchange will be held in Puerto Rico, April 30- May 2, 1969, under the joint sponsorship of the Caribbean Regional Library and the U. S. Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs, Division of Libraries and Museums.

The Conference will discuss topics which are of great interest to libraries and librarians throughout the Caribbean. Briefly outlined, the discussions will center around copyright laws in the area, problems in providing out-of-print or scarce books, automation and bibliography and the role of archives in regional cooperation.

The purpose of the letter is to invite you to participate in the Conference and to collaborate towards its success. Delegates from all Caribbean countries and the United States are expected to attend the Conference.

We are requesting that you bring written reports on the following subjects to be submitted during the registration period:

1. Copyright and depository laws of your country
2. List of periodicals and newspapers currently published in your country and, whenever possible, an indication of the location of files
3. Existence and description of archives in your

country (condition of material, volume, organization, availability of materials, etc.)

4. Problems, in order of importance, your institution faces in servicing your community.

5. Problems, in order of importance, that you envision your institution will face in order to participate in a plan for inter library cooperation.

We hope that your institution will be represented at the meeting. But if this is not possible, we would be grateful for the reports requested above in time for the opening session.

It is hoped that the Conference will adopt concrete measures concerning a plan for inter library cooperation and exchange and that provisions will be made for their immediate implementation. The specific areas of cooperation are to be decided upon at the Conference, but thought should be given to areas such as: cooperative indexing of newspapers and magazines, increased availability of materials, exchange of technical assistance and microfilming services.

Enclosed you will find a tentative agenda and registration form for attendance. Hotels have indicated that a prompt answer will be needed to confirm reservations.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paulita C. Maldonado de De la Torre
Director
Caribbean Regional Library

PROGRAMME
CONFERENCE ON INTER LIBRARY COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE
April 30 - May 2, 1969

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
Wednesday April 30	9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	Registration	Salón Gobernador Hotel Condado
	9:30 - 10:30 a.m.	OPENING SESSION - Words by Mr. Manuel Velázquez-Borges Acting Executive Director of CODECA Welcome addresses by : Mr. Rafael A. Rubín Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural and Educational Exchange of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Miss Enid Baa, Director Division of Libraries and Museums U. S. Virgin Islands Mr. José Nazario Secretary of the Municipality of San Juan Mrs. Paulita M. de la Torre, Director Caribbean Regional Library : (i) Introduction of participants (ii) Explanation of objectives (iii) Brief outline of the programme	Salón Gobernador
	10:30 - 10:45 a.m.	COFFEE BREAK	

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
Wednesday April 30	10:45 - 11:15 a.m.	Automation and Bibliographic Control, Paper by Miss Enid M. Baa, Director of Libraries, U. S. Virgin Islands and Mr. Joseph Breen, Consultant, Caribbean Regional Library	Salón Gobernador
	11:15 - 12:00 noon	Question and Answer Period Chairman: Mr. Manuel Velázquez-Borges Acting Executive Director of CODECA	Salón Gobernador
	12:00 - 2:00 p.m.	FREE TIME FOR LUNCH	
	2:00 - 2:30 p.m.	Nomination of Conference Working Committee	Salón Gobernador
	2:30 - 3:00 p.m.	Role of Archives in Regional Cooperation, paper by Mr. M. J. Chandler, Archivist, Department of Archives, Barbados	Salón Gobernador
	3:00 - 3:15 p.m.	COFFEE BREAK	
	3:15 - 4:00 p.m.	Question and Answer Period Chairman: Mr. Manuel Velázquez-Borges Acting Executive Director of CODECA	Salón Gobernador

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
Wednesday April 30	5:00 - 6:30 p.m.	Cocktail offered by Hon. Carlos Romero Barceló Mayor of the City of San Juan	Casa Alcaldía San Juan
	EVENING	FREE	
Thursday May 1	9:00 - 9:30 a.m.	Copyright Laws, paper by Mr. Abe Goldman, General Counselor, Copyright Office Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.	Salón Gobernador
	9:30 - 10:15 a.m.	Question and Answer Period	Salón Gobernador
	10:15 - 10:30 a.m.	COFFEE BREAK	
	10:30 - 11:00 a.m.	Problems of Photocopying, paper by Mrs. Paulita M. de la Torre, Director Caribbean Regional Library	Salón Gobernador
	11:00 - 12:00 noon	Question and Answer Period	Salón Gobernador
		Chairman: Mr. Angel Calderón Cruz Assistant Secretary of State for External Affairs of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	
	12:00 - 2:00 p.m.	FREE TIME FOR LUNCH	

PROGRAMME (Cont.)

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
Thursday May 1	2:00 - 2:30 p.m.	Presentation of Country Reports by the Chairman of the Conference Working Committee	Salón Gobernador
	2:30 - 2:45 p.m.	COFFEE BREAK	
	2:45 - 3:45 p.m.	Analysis and Discussion	Salón Gobernador
		Chairman: Mr. Angel Calderón Cruz Assistant Secretary of State for External Affairs of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	
	EVENING	FREE	
Friday May 2	9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	CLOSING SESSION - Presentation of Design of a Working Plan for Implementation of Inter Library Cooperation by the Chairman of the Conference Working Committee	Salón Gobernador
	10:00 - 10:15 a.m.	COFFEE BREAK	

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY	PLACE
Friday May 2	10:15 - 11:15 a.m.	Discussion Chairman: Mrs. Paulita M. de la Torre, Director Caribbean Regional Library	Salón Gobernador
	EVENING	FREE	

DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE

ARUBA

Dr. J. Hartog
Librarian
Public Library
Oranjestad, Aruba

BARBADOS

Mr. Chalmer St. Hill
Public Librarian
Barbados

GUYANA

Mrs. Agnes McMurdoch
Public Free Library
Georgetown, Guyana

Mrs. Margaret Bentham
University of Guyana
Guyana

HAITI

Mr. Jean Andray Larose
Directeur
Bibliotheque Nationale
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

JAMAICA

Mrs. Rae Wright
Acting Chief Librarian
Institute of Jamaica
Kingston, Jamaica

MARTINIQUE

Mr. Jean Luc Morel
CERAG
Fort-de-France
Martinique

Mr. Jean Pierre Jardel
CERAG
Fort-de-France
Martinique

PUERTO RICO

Mr. Luis E. López
El Mundo
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Sister Claire Imelda
Universidad Católica
Ponce, Puerto Rico

Srta. Zilquia Rivera
Anexo Estación Naval Buchanan
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Dra. Albertina Pérez de Rosa
Biblioteca General
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

Srta. Idalia Delgado
Depto. de Referencia
Biblioteca General
U.P.R.
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

Srta. Joan Hayes
Biblioteca
Estación Experimental Agrícola
U.P.R.
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

Srta. Isabel López
Biblioteca
Administración de Fomento Económico
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Sr. Angel Calderón Cruz
Depto. de Estado
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Srta. Luisa Vigo Cepeda
Directora
Biblioteca
Colegio Regional de Humacao
Humacao, Puerto Rico

Sra. Ana M. Alemañy
Colegio Regional de Cayey
Cayey, Puerto Rico

Srta. Alicia Iglesias
Colegio Regional de Cayey
Cayey, Puerto Rico

Sra. María E. Cardona
Instituto de Estudios del Caribe
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

Sr. Víctor Anderson
U.P.R.
Colegio Regional de Cayey
Cayey, Puerto Rico

Sr. Fernando Labault
Biblioteca
Instituto de Cultura
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Sra. Paulita M. de la Torre
Directora
Biblioteca Regional del Caribe
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Mr. Joseph J. Breen
Consultor
Biblioteca Regional del Caribe
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Srta. María Cristina García
U.P.R.
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

Miss Margaret Hall
Biblioteca
Facultad de Derecho
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

Sra. Noemí Pagán
U.P.R.
Río Piedras, Puerto Rico

Sra. Cruz Santana
U.P.R.
Colegio Regional de Humacao
Humacao, Puerto Rico

Sra. Leticia Pérez de Encarnación
Bibliotecaria
Biblioteca Regional del Caribe
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Mr. David Ahlers
San Juan Star
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Sr. José F. Nazario
Secretario del Municipio de San Juan
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Sr. Rafael Rubín
Representación del Secretario de Estado
Departamento de Estado
San Juan, Puerto Rico

Sr. Manuel Velázquez Borges
Director Ejecutivo Interino
Corporación de Desarrollo
Económico del Caribe (CODECA)
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Sra. Mercedes L. de González
Bibliotecaria
Biblioteca Regional del Caribe
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Sra. María Georgina Bonilla
Banco Gubernamental de Fomento
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Sr. Mariano Morales
Departamento del Trabajo
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

Mr. Robert Royce
Universidad Mundial
Hato Rey, Puerto Rico

ST. CROIX

Mr. Robert Vaughn
St. Dunstan's School
Christiansted
St. Croix, U.S.V.I.

ST. LUCIA

Mrs. Mary A. Prescod
Central Library
Castries, St. Lucia

ST. THOMAS

Miss Enid Baa
Director
Division of Libraries & Museums
St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.

Miss June A.V. Lindquist
Librarian
Department of Education
Division of Libraries & Museums
St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.

Mr. Robert King
St. Thomas, U.S.V.I.

TRINIDAD

Miss Ursula Raymond
Central Library Service
20 Queen's Park East
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad

U.S.A.

Mr. Steven Rice
University Microfilm, Inc.
Michigan
U.S.A.

Mr. Abe Goldman
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.

Mr. G. O. Harrer
Director of Libraries
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

QUESTIONNAIRE ON MATERIALS AND RESOURCES
OF CARIBBEAN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES
PREPARED BY
CONFERENCE ON INTERLIBRARY COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE

Sponsored by the Caribbean Regional Library - Caribbean Economic Development Corporation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Division of Libraries of the Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs of the Virgin Islands of the United States

Name of Institution

Address

Date Established

Director or Person in Charge

Parent Institution

Name & Title of Person Reporting

I Personnel

A. Total number of staff
 Professional
 Semi-Professional
 Clerical
 Custodian
 Other (Student assistant, part time)

B. Staff on Caribbeana
 Professional
 Semi-Professional
 Clerical
 Custodian
 Other (Student assistant, part time, etc.)

C. Staff on Caribbeana had been ☐ had not been ☐ included in number A above.

II Collection of the Library

	General Collection Number of Vols.	Caribbeana Number of Vols.
Monographs		
Periodicals		
Newspapers		
Government		
Documents		
Records		
Microfilms		
Music		
Manuscripts		
Maps		
Pamphlets		
Other		

Comments: ______________________________

If the above - mentioned categories are not inventoried separately, please report combined figures and indicate this fact in the appropriate place.

III Standards

A. Classification used - if more than one please explain:

L C ____________
D C ____________
U D C ____________
Hague ____________
Other ____________

B. If Dewey is used, has 972.9 been expanded for Caribbean materials

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please give the expansion

C. Do you plan to change the classification scheme?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please indicate to what classification and why: ____________________

____

____

D. What subject headings are used?

L C ____________________ Edition used __________

Sears ____________________ Edition used __________

Other ____________________

E. Do you plan to change to any other? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please indicate to which one and why.

____

____

____

F. Are the same subject headings used for vertical files and periodicals?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no, please explain and provide if possible. ____________________

____

____

G. What authority do you use for descriptive cataloging?

L C ____________________ Edition used __________
A L A ____________________ Edition used __________
Anglo-American ____________________ Edition used __________
Other ____________________

IV Acquisitions

A. Please state acquisitions policy ____________________

____

____

B. Is your library designated as legal depository?

Yes ☐ No ☐

De facto ☐

C. Depository status for other publications.

U N ☐

Specialized Agencies (Please Name) ____________________

____

OAS ☐

US ☐

EEC ☐

OECD ☐

Others ______________________________

D. Do you have depository status for countries other than your own?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Please explain ______________________________

E. Do you have an exchange program?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If so, is it effective? ____________________

Please explain ______________________________

F. Problems in Acquisitions ______________________________

V Processing

A. Do you have a backlog in cataloging of Caribbean materials?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If so, please indicate estimated number

Monographs	
periodicals	
newspapers	
government documents	
records	
microfilms	

music ______________________
manuscripts ______________________
maps ______________________
pamphlets ______________________
other ______________________

If the above-mentioned categories are not inventoried separately, please report combined figures and indicate this fact in the appropriate place.

B. Do you use LC cards? Yes ☐ No ☐

C. Do you prepare and distribute accession lists?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please state the frecuency and format ______________________
____
____

D. Do you have internal manuals for standard operating procedures?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, please attach a photocopy.

VI Caribbean Newspapers and Periodicals

A. Newspapers holdings
Bound volumes
Unbound volumes
Indexed Yes ☐ No ☐

If indexed, describe briefly and state any problems. ______________________
____
____

B. Periodical holdings
Bound volumes
Unbound volumes
Indexed Yes ☐ No ☐

If indexed, describe briefly and state any problem. ______________________
____
____

C. Can you estimate the percentage of staff time consumed on indexing newspapers and periodicals? ______________________
____
____

D. In order to index all current newspapers and periodicals necessary to your library services, what number and types of staff would be required?

____

____

____

E. Would you be interested in an indexing service?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Comments: ______________________________

____

____

F. If an indexing service were desirable please give an indication of specific items you would like indexed. ______________

____

____

VII Services

A. Clientele
Total population ______________
Potential readers:
Adult ______________%
Juvenile ______________%

Category:

Professional ______________
Researcher ______________
Industrial ______________
Academic ______________

Comments: ______________________________

____

____

B. Photocopying Yes ☐ No ☐

Coin operated Yes ☐ No ☐

Staff operated Yes ☐ No ☐

Copies made of outside personal as well as library material

Yes ☐ No ☐

Volume: Full time assistant service ☐

Occasional service ☐

C. Inter-Library Loans

Does your library give inter-library service to any and all users requesting them?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Selected and qualified readers only?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Does inter-library include other countries?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Please list them: ______________________________

____

____

Include statistics, if available ______________________________

____

____

VIII Equipment

A. Typewriters

Manual ______________
Electric ______________

B. Flexowriter (model number) ______________

C. Photocopiers

dry ______________ Num. ______________ Make ______________
wet ______________ Num. ______________ Make ______________

D. Photo off-set machines

Num. ______________ Describe ______________

E. Microfilm

16 mm
35 mm
Rotary Num. ______________ Make ______________
Planetary Num. ______________ Make ______________

Owned by library

Yes ☐ No ☐

Rented by Library

Yes ☐ No ☐

Available to library ______________________________

____

____

Readers Num. ______________ Make ______________

Do you process your own film?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Is it processed commercially?

Yes ☐ No ☐

F. Microfiche

Yes ☐ No ☐

Equipment ______________

G. Aperture cards Yes ☐ No ☐

Equipment ______________

H. Milar jackets Yes ☐ No ☐

Equipment ______________

IX Mechanization

The following questions related to mechanization are designed to determine the degree to which modern techniques are being applied to library operations within the Caribbean. It is also a means of estimating the relative potential which may exist because of the presence of modern equipment in the surrounding community. The questions are structured in such a way that you will need to make inquiries to your Parent Institution, Government Agencies and large businesses of the area (we do not discount computer service bureaus) for present or projected equipment configurations. In this manner the answer will have direct bearing on your role in inter-library cooperation for the Caribbean.

A. Computer Applications

1. Do you utilize any electronic data processing equipment for your library operations?

Yes ☐ No ☐

2. Please list the functions, describe the equipment and name the programming language used for automated applications.

Example:

Functions : Catalog Card Production

Equipment : IBM 360 Mod 30, five tape drives, two disk packs, 128 k core.

Language : COBOL

Functions : ____________________

Equipment : ____________________

Language : ____________________

3. Does the Parent Institution maintain a computer facility?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

4. Please list the general applications for the parent institution's computer facility and describe the equipment as in IX A.2

   ____

5. Does there exist in the community (business enterprise, etc.,) a computer facility which might be available for limited library applications?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

6. Describe the purpose of such an operation and list the equipment as in IX A.2

   ____

B. Mechanical Devices and Systems

1. Does there exist the following machines in the Library, in the parent institution and/or within the community? Please state the number and where located:

Tape	Location	Number
IBM 26 Printing Card Punch	________	________

IBM 82 Sorter	____________	____________
IBM 407 Accounting Machine	____________	____________
Other	____________	____________

2. Does there exist any form of paper tape machine in the Library, parent institution and/or in the community?

   Yes ☐ No ☐

3. Please list in the following manner the available punch paper tape equipment

	Manufacturer	Model	Location	Number
Example:	Freiden	Flexowriter	Univ. Libr.	1
	________	________	________	________
	________	________	________	________
	________	________	________	________

4. Please describe any other equipment which might be used or available for use in your library operations.

Manufacturer	Model	Location	Number
________	________	________	________
________	________	________	________
________	________	________	________

5. Have you used, are using or plan to use the following:

   IBM 870 Document Writing System ☐

   IBM 1401 Data Processing System ☐

   IBM 1030 Data Collection System ☐

   IBM 357 Data Collection System for Circulation Control ☐

   IBM 360 Documents Processing System ☐

   Other (please describe) ☐

Comments ____

____

____

X **Telecommunications**

A. Telex Yes ☐ No ☐ Where located ☐

B. Telephone Yes ☐ No ☐

C. Telegraph Cables Yes ☐ No ☐

D. Air Mail ______________________________

E. Surface Mail ______________________________

Comments ______________________________

____

____

May 8, 1969

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES ON MATERIALS AND RESOURCES OF CARIBBEAN LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

by

Joseph J. Breen, Consultant
Caribbean Regional Library

The questionnaires were prepared as a result of the Conference on Inter-library Cooperation and Exchange held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 30-May 1,2, 1969. A questionnaire was sent to every public, research and university library in the area, urging rapid completion. Even with the short time allowed the response was heartening, as of this writing, thirty-one questionnaires have been received in varying degrees of completion. The Caribbean Regional Library, Co-Sponsor of the Conference, is responsible for the collecting and analysis and will make every effort to collect delinquent questionnaires in order to have a most comprehensive and current description of materials and resources of area libraries. Those interested in a more detailed examination of the questionnaires than is offered in this paper, are requested to contact the Director of the Division of Libraries & Museums, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Director of the Caribbean Regional Library, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

The Conference decided that there was a definite lack of detailed information on the materials and resources of the area libraries. Information basic to the formulation of plans and funding for regional projects was either non-existent or sadly in need of up-dating. Cooperation at the lowest level, say between two institutions, comes about naturally and simply when a common objective is acknowledged and understood in conjunction with a total awareness of the shortcomings and capabilities of each entity so as to effectively pro-rate the effort required to accomplish the objective. In most instances, the suggested first step to the acquisition of information for regional projects has always been a "survey". For a planner there is no substitute for the acquisition of data first-hand. Unfortunately this method carries a rather high price tag and can only be pursued when the financial backing is more than adequate.

The substitute for on the spot surveys is of course the questionnaire. Done correctly it can closely approximate the validity of information uncovered first-hand. This questionnaire was put together hastily and because of this no doubt could have been done better. However, it does give us a sharp picture of the number and types of library personnel, size of collections, classification schemes used, subject headings and descriptive cataloging authorities used, acquisition policies and problems, cataloging backlogs, preparation and distribution of accesion lists, processing of Caribbean newspapers and periodicals, interest in a cooperative indexing service for the area including suggested items to be screened, services to the library, clientele, equipment, computer utilization and the availability of computer processing within the community and finally the means of inter-island communication in-house or available in the community.

It is impossible at this time to present in tabular form all of the recorded answers. Therefore, it is the intention of this paper to touch on the significant trends perceived in each main category of inquiry; namely:

- I. Personnel
- II. Collections of the Library
- III. Standards
- IV. Acquisitions
- V. Processing
- VI. Caribbean Newspapers and Periodicals
- VII. Services
- VIII. Equipment
- IX. Mechanization
- X. Telecommunications

I. Personnel

This question was designed to establish the actual staff level in each library together with the manning figures (estimate or actual) for the handling of Caribbeana only. This, of course, goes along with our concern for the control of all local material. Not one of the completed questionnaires could declare any portion of their staff as exclusively "Caribbeana". Only eleven went as far as to estimate the main years spent by the entire staff to Caribbeana. Additional personnel information which could prove useful in future cooperative projects could be "job profiles" and organizational charts relating type of personnel to specific functions.

II. Collections of the Library

The original intent in this section was to arrive at representative figures for specific classes of general and Caribbeana material. We were less than successful, for the plain truth of the matter is that most collections are treated singularly unless of a very specialized nature. One third of the questionnaires did not attempt to relate number of volumes to Caribbeana. The remainder qualified all answers with an estimated number of volumes. It may be possible during further analysis to arrive at a close approximation which could be used as a best guess for the area.

III. Standards

Although there were ten different classification schemes mentioned by the thirty-one libraries, by far the most used was the Dewey Classification (18 libraries and institutions reported the use of DC). The next highest frequency of use was recorded by LC, with only three questionnaires acknowledging the use of UDC. Other schemes reported at least once, were: the U. S. Department of Agriculture, National Library of Medicine, Harvard School of B. A., United Nations, U. S. Superintendent of Documents.

There were fifteen public and institutional libraries which reported using Library of Congress subject headings with Sears subject headings next in frequency with six reporting. The remainder ran the gamut from individual lists to classified catalogs.

The authority most used for descriptive cataloging is the Anglo-American (12) followed closely by Library of Congress (9) and ALA (8). Four reporting university libraries announced the use of multiple authorities for descriptive cataloging but did not go into details on specific areas of responsibility. The only other authorities mentioned were forms of the Dutch descriptive cataloging rules modified for local use (these of course for the libraries from the Netherlands Antilles).

IV. Acquisitions

Only six reporting libraries spelled out any firm policy for the acquisition of Caribbean items. It is hoped that the question itself was misinterpreted as to the intent. Quite possibly the question should have read "Please state acquisition policy for Caribbeana."

However let us record verbatim the pertinent answers so as to emphasize the lack of a comprehensive and consistent acquisition policy for local material:

1. University of the West Indies, Jamaica
   To acquire by purchase or gift all current publications of or on the (former British) West Indies and as much of the available older material as possible within our means; and also a selection of the more important publications of or on the other Caribbean territories (depository status for Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad).

2. Institute of Jamaican Librarians, West Indies Reference Library: all fields relating to the Caribbean area; priorities (1) English speaking islands, (2) other islands (3) mainland areas around the Caribbean, special emphasis on Jamaica.

3. Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago
   Comprehensive for Trinidad & Tobago material, representative for other British West Indies areas; selective for marginal

areas e. g. West Africa and other Caribbean: French and Dutch.

4. Public Library, Barbados
To acquire all Barbadian and select material on the Caribbean region with special emphasis on general works.

5. Insular Public Library, Curacao
We acquire fiction and non-fiction by way of review as much as possible; all Antilliana and the most part of Caribbeana, dealing on ethnology, geography, history, literature and politics.

6. Public Library of Aruba
I buy everything concerning the Netherlands Antilles in several copies, books on the rest of the Caribbean area are bought with a view to general reference.

Taken at face value these answers seem to indicate that Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Netherlands Antilles are adequately covered with other islands (formerly British) have selective coverage. French and Spanish speaking islands have not indicated to any degree the coverage given their own published items.

Ten of the reporting libraries are designated as legal depositories and a like number has depository status for at least United Nations documents.

Problems in the acquisiting function are stated somewhat differently but manage to convey in general a lack of funds, bibliographic coverage and currency exchange problems. For greater impact, the following acquisition problem definitions have been extracted in their entirety:

1. Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, Dominican Republic - getting divisas, which takes months, which slows up arrival of purchases.

2. Cayey Regional College, Puerto Rico - Spanish language material are not adequately indexed or announced.

3. General Library, University of Puerto Rico - Books are out of print, by the time bibliographies appear, incomplete bibliographic data especially for materials in Spanish, lack of specialized book dealers for the Caribbean area, delay in transportation.

4. Library, University of the West Indies, Trinidad - (1) Distance from the centres of the publishing world makes our book selection mainly dependent on book reviews and advertising media, (publishers' catalogues, etc...). (2) Because of present exchange rates U. S. publications cost twice as much in local currency which limits our purchasing capacity (3) as a relatively new university, we experience

typical problems in acquiring older material in support of newly introduced fields of teaching and research in the Arts and Social Sciences.

5. University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez - Communications too slow. There is a lack of bibliographic information. Titles are soon out of print or discontinued.

6. Institute of Jamaican Libraries - current: usual problems of knowing what is being published, older and rare materials, difficulty of competing in price especially with dealers at auctions, etc., acting for American libraries.

7. Central Library of Trinidad & Tobago - (1) Allocation of enough funds to employ enough acquisition and processing staff (2) failure of fellow libraries to list their acquisitions and publications issued by them or their agencies relating to Caribbeana.

8. Public Library, Barbados - Absence of checklists of publications, absence of comprehensive bibliographies.

9. University of the West Indies, Jamaica - Owing to the unorganized state of publishing and distribution in an area of a widely scattered territories, conventional methods of acquisition are either inapplicable or ineffective.

Unconventional methods, as recommended at the CODECA Conference of 1967, need to be urgently instituted. Improved legal deposit legislation though desirable, is not likely to be immediately or sufficiently effective by itself.

V. Processing

This section of the questionnaire was devoted to underlining processing backlogs within the reporting libraries. Knowing the classification scheme, subject headings used and the authority for descriptive cataloging, a solution to a cataloging backlog could be very well planned for in advance by knowing what kinds of items are in backlog, the use of LC cards and accession lists. A functional problem could be spotted by a thorough review of internal manuals for standard operations procedures. On the whole, this section was adequately reported on by all participating libraries. However, the ones professing to owning internal manuals have not as yet transmitted them to the Caribbean Regional Library.

VI. Caribbean Newspapers and Periodicals

Overwhelming majority (2 negatives, 3 no comment) of reporting libraries indicated the desirability of indexing service for Caribbean material. Some advocated a commercial service and only one questionnaire referred to a non-cooperative effort because of the inhability of that institution to take part (staff problems). Very few of the reporting libraries suggested a form for the index, two libraries voted for subject headings covering:

Politics and Government

Education

Economics, social and cultural conditions

Agriculture

West Indian Literature

Library development

Ethnology

Caribbean authors

Linguistics

History

Some fourteen area newspapers were advanced as candidates for total coverage of indexing and seventeen periodicals were named for consideration. More than one of the questionnaires asked for strong local coverage and general indexing for the rest of the area. On the average the reporting libraries estimated a staff requirement of two full time professionals to handle the indexing needs (newspapers and periodicals).

All in all, the response to this question was anything but routine and deserves consideration for any further discussion of interlibrary cooperation for the area. Specific answers to questions of indexing scheme and format which would be acceptable to the entire area need attention.

VII.)
)
VIII.) these questions can best be studied in table form

IX. Mechanization

The University of Florida at Gainesville, University of Puerto Rico-Mayaguez, Institute of Jamaica, Caribbean Regional Library, U. S. Virgin Islands, and the Government Development Bank Library, Puerto Rico, are the only institutions with active programs involving computerized library functions. These programs cover the preparation of accession lists, alphabetic listings, circulation control, acquisition order and budget control, serials listings, periodical control, document processing, indexing and abstracting. Communities such as Barbados, Trinidad and Guyana report the presence of Data Processing Service Bureau in the area which gives the existing libraries a future potential for active participation in cooperative computerized projects.

X. Telecommunications - best suited for tabular display

Recommendations

Response to the questionnaires has proven the existence of a strong cooperative spirit between the island libraries. This spirit should not be dulled in any way, especially by inaction. The questionnaire as it stands gives a valuable insight to the materials and resources of the area as of approximately June 1, 1969. The information by its very nature is ever changing and should be periodically checked for currentness and validity. Most important,the information contained in the questionnaires should be used. The information should be available to any and all responsible agencies or individuals interested in furthering library development in the area. Lastly, the questionnaires should be analyzed in depth and in a more professional manner than this brief and superficial coverage and the results passed on to the delegates participating in the Conference for Interlibrary Cooperation and Exchange.

CONFERENCE ON INTER-LIBRARY COOPERATION AND EXCHANGE

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